

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

TWELFTH YEAR

No. 30

National Edition (4 pages), 50 cents a Year in Advance
Wisconsin Edition (8 pages), \$1.00 a Year; Six Months 50 cents

PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA

Ten Weeks Ten Cents to New Subscribers Only in Advance,
by Mail or at Office. For Bundle Rates See Page 4

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A., NOV. 20, 1909

ESTABLISHED 1898

WHOLE NUMBER 590

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

Mr. Gompers' political policy hath a musty odor.

Under capitalism the great exploiters develop the nation by plundering it. A great system!

This nation has become the capitalists' paradise. Automobiles for the exploiters. Hog and hominy for the exploited.

Henry Watterson, traveling in Europe, says Socialism is coming sure-pop, and capitalism might as well realize it. The only hope is, he says, that it will come peaceably. Certainly none hope for this more than the Socialists.

The applause of the sleek capitalists in the Civic Federation appears to be sweeter to Samuel Gompers than the gratitude of the hapless working class, and so he will still advise the workers to stay in the rotten capitalist parties.

When sanctified vampires like Jim Hill pluck the people to the bone, they fall back on biblical quotations about "lean years," and advise the people to adjust themselves to the situation "by living on hog and hominy." They would next put us on coolie rations.

All years are lean years for the great majority of the people of America under the beneficent workings of the capitalist system of plunder, as the government statistics show. But the people do not need government statistics. Their living tells them the story.

As long as the people tolerate private ownership of the mines, just so long will we have mining disasters that are simply hellish. Private profit is not likely to expend a single penny in safeguarding the lives of the luckless workers that it does not actually have to.

The Texas legislature has been investigating the penal institutions of that state. Thus far the investigation has developed the fact that fifty convicts have been killed by cruelties and whippings in a period of three years. The commission found authenticated cases of over 400 whippings with leather straps two feet long and three inches wide. Who were the worse criminals, the men locked up, or the men who held them captive?

Capitalists do not appreciate their snap in this country, nor thank the working class for their docility. If 400 men and boys had been entombed, suffocated, roasted, and drowned in a mine in Europe, the European workmen would have been up in arms over it. Here half the workmen have not given the horror a thought. It will be forgotten in "nine days" and the next horror will come in due time, and others after it.

Capitalist reform journals feel quite well satisfied with the New York election. They are elated at the virtual downfall of Tammany, for Tammany lost all but Gaynor and hasn't a very strong hold on him. Some of the men elected promise well, it is true, and if they want to can wrench loose Tammany's grip on the local courts and various other fruitful grafts. It remains to be seen what part of capitalism they will jar loose, and what part will prove to be holy.

Ex-Gov. Peck at the laying of the cornerstone of an armory in Milwaukee last Sunday prophesied that in two hundred years the descendants of the Milwaukee soldiers could go to Boston and outshine the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery." In that case if our local tin soldiers would hand down the right sort of heritage they must do their drilling out at the National Distilling company's plant. The Boston Ancient and Honorables showed themselves great fighters while in Milwaukee—great booze-fighters!

The railway machinists have won the first round in the courts in their fight against the railway blacklist.

The case was brought in behalf of two men who had been refused employment unless they could account for their record for five years. This was to bar from employment men who had been engaged in strikes on other roads, and the lower court held it a violation of the anti-blacklist law. Jim Hill, the czar of the Great Northern, who lost the case, will carry it to the supreme court in the hope that the poverty of the men will prevent them from following. In the final analysis money is the great advocate!

Tom Watson has broken loose again. He has sent a communication to Washington, scoring the federal judiciary, with this paragraph in it:

"President Taft knows as well as I do that Socialism is sweeping the country like a prairie fire, and that there is an army of nearly 400,000 banded together, true to the organization which their leaders have made, and that those men are thirsting for an opportunity to come into collision with the federal army. That is one reason why Taft and Roosevelt are so eager to increase the number of federal troops."

Mr. Watson has a remarkable imagination, to say the least!

A young woman died the other day in the Milwaukee county hospital whose death was a mercy. It was not from sickness that death mercifully delivered her, but from a life of economic torment such as is lived by a good many working-men's wives. Her husband died of a lingering disease and while a good and industrious mechanic while he could work steadily, had laid by nothing, being lucky indeed to meet the food and coal and rent, and clothing bills from his wages.

The drudgery and the heroism of this little sad-faced woman who has just died would have melted a heart of stone—but the world is too busy to know of such cases, plentiful though they are. And so her death was a mercy—to her. She left a world that is inhospitable to her class, a rotten world that only Social-Democracy can redeem.

After gloating over the clerical execution of Ferrer in Spain, like a "true" follower of the gentle Jesus, Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, said the following:

"Socialism, and I am speaking now of the Socialism of Europe, and the Church are diametrically opposed, because Socialism, particularly the Socialism of Europe, is opposed to all the principles for which the Church stands. I wish, however, to discriminate between American and European Socialism. American Socialism treats largely of economic problems. It does not reject, neither does it accept those features of Socialism grouped under moral and religious heads, which were included by its founders and creators."

Let it be supposed that the archbishop is trying in the above to throw a bouquet to the American Socialists it must be mentioned that he follows it up with a claim that the American Socialists stand for immorality and the downfall of the family fireside even though they think they do not.

They stand for it, he says, because that sort of thing is really a part of Socialism, the Socialists to the contrary notwithstanding.

Of course, this is all rot, and it may be added that there is a growing number of Catholic people who are disgusted with these priestly attempts to besmirch those who are battling to rescue humanity from the unnumbered immoralities of the capitalist system.

If the people are content to exist under the capitalist system they must expect to pay the price.

Nowhere is this fact better exemplified than in Chicago.

For years slimy politicians with the outward graces of the professional Republican or Democrat,

have fattened on the money of the city, grafted and robbed and mismanaged and disgraced the very name of civic government.

Still more thousands and even millions, have been squandered in ineffectual attempts and pretended attempts to expose and expel the rascals.

Just now a vast sum of money is being used in this way, with a reluctant prosecuting attorney making a show of really disturbing the overwhelming rottenness.

The city has been stolen blind. Who suffers because of it? Almost every one, but none more than the CHILDREN of the city.

UNSANITARY, DANGEROUS AND BADLY CONGESTED CONDITIONS PREVAIL IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

The new superintendent of

More Victories
FLUSHING, O., Nov. 13.—After beating the two old parties in their fight to land their ticket, the Socialists of Holloway, O., elected their entire ticket.

Harry Burdette, Baltimore & Ohio freight conductor, mayor; six councilmen, marshal, land appraiser, and two members on the school board.

The old parties combined to defeat the Socialists, but it did no good. Two years ago there was one Socialist in Holloway, which has a population of about 1,200, mostly railroad men.

MONTAGUE CITY, Mass., Nov. 14.—The vote in Franklin county for George I. Varney, Socialist candidate for state senator, was 1,009. Last year, 308.

Schools have just reported that TEN THOUSAND of the pupils have to be deprived of half of the schooling guaranteed them by law, because there is not room for them, as

there are not seats enough for all pupils in a great many of the schools—sixty-one, to be exact—the school day is run on the two-shift plan, the pupils getting half-day tuition instead of full day tuition.

Besides this many flat buildings are rented as a makeshift to prevent still more of the pupils from being deprived of full schooling, and some of these are actually condemned buildings!

Some classes are held in basements and many are held in portable sheds. There are 142,000 children going to school in the dirty rented flats.

Yes, the people must pay the price! If they will continue to fasten the capitalist system upon themselves by their thoughtless votes they must expect that the penalty will be exacted of them—and it is!

Miners Die Horribly from Capitalist Greed

Last Thursday the St. Paul mine at Cherry, Ill., exploded and entombed 460 miners 300 feet in the bowels of the earth. Many of them are boys under age. To save the property the workers were sealed up by closing the entrance. Efforts at rescue were unavailing.

Later, water was poured in to smother the flames—and down those who were still alive. The bodies are still in the mine and the state inspectors are investigating. But the miners' union, fearing a whitewash, has begun its own secret investigation, and with startling results. The mine was a death-trap.

Human life was held cheaper than safety appliances. Dangerous open torches were used in the inflammable mine because the electric current had been out of order for two weeks. None of the state laws had been complied with. The union will demand that the mine owners be indicted.

The horror of a mine turned into a death-trap, and the unconcern of the average capitalist owners, intent on profits, is well set forth in the following remarkable sketch by May Beale, the gifted Socialist writer, and this seems a profitable time to reproduce it:

The Victims—By May Beale

"It is not coal you are burning up,
But human creatures' lives."

THE flaring, flickering light from the lamps in their caps showed their coal-begrimed faces as they huddled together and talked in hushed tones of the thing that had happened. Near them on the floor of the mine lay a man's head, blackened and blood-smeared. A little beyond it was a hand, the fingers still twitching slightly. From underneath the mass of slate, newly fallen, a little red stream trickled slowly toward them. They moved a little farther from it, and a little farther, until they were huddled against the opposite wall, but it followed them stealthily.

They knew that they must die. No human power could rescue them before the deadly gases crept upon them. But the horror in their eyes was not all a horror of death.

The youngest, a boy of fourteen, slipped his hand into his father's.

"Let's write to her," he said, "and to the children."

"Write," groaned the father, "write! What can we tell her? Can we tell her how to fill six mouths when she has nothing—nothing?"

"We can tell her," the boy said bravely, though the horror deepened in his eyes, "that we're not afraid to die."

The man was already fumbling in his pocket for a pencil. The others followed his example.

"I'm not afraid to die," the father said, "but God knows I'm afraid for her to live."

They crouched down in the narrow space and began writing on such scraps of paper as they could find in their pockets, spreading it out as smoothly as possible on knee or dinner pail or smooth bit of slate. For a long while there was unbroken silence, save for the labored breathing of the men as the air became more oppressive and the scratching of the pencils as their work-stiffened fingers moved clumsily, but rapidly, in the race with death. And though they knew that it was their master's greed for profits that had made the mine a death trap there was no word of bitterness or resentment in the letters they wrote to their dearest.

Before they had finished writing one of them fell back and lay writhing and gasping for breath. They did not try to revive him. They knew that to do so would only prolong his torture. When he lay still at last, with distorted face and protruding tongue, they felt a little relieved. They knew he was at rest.

The boy was trembling violently. Each breath was harder to draw than the one before it. He turned a little, with his back to the dead man, and looked at his father.

"I'll tell her to use my clothes for the children," he whispered. "She won't do it unless I tell her to—and it will help a little."

And outside, in the clear morning sunlight, the women were weeping.

But in one of the costliest mansions of a city not far away a man sat at his dainty breakfast table scowling over the news that had just reached him through the telephone.

He looked across at the prettily painted thing for whom he had divorced the wife of his youth.

"It will cost a confounded lot of money," he growled, "to get that mine in working order again."

Socialism at the American Federation of Labor

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Toronto, but which may be switched to Washington for its final session, is rather more remarkable than those that have preceded it in latter years, because of the amount of Socialistic sentiment that comes to the surface. Socialism, so far as Gompers and the other Civic Federation members can make it so, is taboo in the federation conventions, but each recurring convention sees more red rags waved in the face of the Belmontized bovine. And such is the stress of the times and the inevitableness of Socialist thought that even Gompers, fresh from his disappointing experiences abroad, has had to yield a point or two in collectivist principles, while still making faces at the Socialists individually.

The clearest note for Social-Democracy at this year's convention was sounded by a fraternal delegate to the convention from the trade unions of England, a Labor member of parliament, Bro. J. R. Clynes, of Bolton, Eng. We select the following portions of his fine address:

"Liberty to a workman must mean absolute freedom to associate with his fellows for the purpose of striking the best bargain he can in the sale of his labor, and it is merely mocking mankind to give a nominal liberty and sing the praises of freedom, if men and women are not left entirely free to associate together to exercise the force which unity alone can give to large bodies of people. The power that money has assumed over man in the nations of the world is enormous. In no country in the world, I suppose, more than in America does that power exist. I do not think that all past history shows us a time in which the individual workman counts for as little as he does at the present time. He is lost in the large masses of men and women who must assemble to earn their daily bread in these huge workshops and places of business where the old-time relationship between the master and the man does not exist at all. It is only when men unite together and seek the advancement and good of all that any of them can hope to reach the stage of betterment and the stage of right that all are entitled to."

"We come from a country that I think may claim to have set some example to the workers of the world in trades union organizations. One of our largest organized bodies has recently celebrated its one hundredth birthday. Our unions are perhaps too many; we have over a thousand separate organizations. I would much prefer to see fewer unions among the wage workers of our country. The tendencies and the steps taken in the past few years have, however, greatly diminished the difficulties that existed between one trade and another in former days. These unions subscribe in dues more than \$2,000,000 per year, and the reserve funds of these unions exceed at present \$30,000,000."

"Some ten years ago our Trades Congress called together a large convention of the trades unions and of the Socialist bodies. I cannot make any safe allusion to the position of Socialists in your country because I am little informed; but I can, without risk, tell you of our own. Since I was a young man,

Victor L. Berger in Vienna

(Translated from the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, Vienna.)

THE great hall of the Favorite Working-man's Home was filled with a closely crowded mass of party members, both men and women, who with lively interest awaited the speech of the American comrade and followed it with the greatest sympathy and evident appreciation.

In the name of the party representation, Victor Adler opened the meeting. He greeted in the heartiest manner the old battle-comrade, Victor Berger, who for decades in prominent positions of the labor movement and under the greatest difficulties has worked successfully and far-sightedly to instill Socialist principles in the working class. Adler stated that Berger in his early youth had emigrated from Saxony to America, and there on foreign soil, became a convert to our views. Just now, when an attempt is being made in America to gain an influence over our trade unions—an attempt which we cannot regard with favor, since it antagonizes our principles and practice—we rejoice that our friend Huebner, at the Paris conference of trades union secretaries, so thoroughly and brilliantly opposed this attempt at seduction, and emphasized the necessity of the unity of the trade union and political labor movement. It is a fortunate event that soon after this, one so thoroughly acquainted with America, its labor movement and its living conditions, can explain to us the equally important and significant phenomena of the social movement in the United States. Adler again most heartily bade Berger welcome and congratulated him on his election to the Bureau.

With equal cordiality Chairman Schorsch greeted Berger, who then in a straightforward speech, frequently interrupted by applause, delivered the following:

"The land of unlimited opportunities, America was called by a German councillor of commerce, named Goldberger, who traveled through the country and studied its economic conditions. The man was right. It is the land of unlimited opportunities today, so far as capitalism is concerned. The development of capitalism in America is something unheard of, something which has never yet been known in history. In the United States we are very rapidly approaching that phase of capitalism which is usually called its final period, that is, the period of trusts."

"The greatest of the trusts is the steel trust, which owns 1,400 million dollars. To give you an idea of the greatness of this trust, I will only state that one German bank boasts of a capital of 80 million."

"In the Austrian Empire,

twenty years ago, I have been a Socialist. I have believed in the ideal of a social system in which the main means for making the material wealth shall be social property and used for social good. That is an ideal. I hope Mr. Gompers will pardon the allusion when I say I know he dissents from that ideal; but I can join hands with him in seeking the immediate betterment of the workers by any means that may be available in this or any other country. And that is why I feel that the old servants in our movement in the land should have, not merely the toleration of a charitable respect; they are entitled to a full reward, to the homage and veneration of the younger men in our movement, because of the great knowledge they have acquired and the foundation of experience upon which they stand. Men in our country, whatever be the advancement of their views, however extreme their opinion, dare not publicly express their disrespect for the veterans of our movement upon the British soil."

"Our Labor party is an alliance of these extreme forces. The mod-

marks and announces this with pride on the show windows of all its branch offices. With this it can create a great impression in Germany, but not on any American. Eighty million imperial marks are less than twenty million dollars. The steel trust, therefore, has a capital more than seven times as large as that of this German bank. And the steel trust is only one of 320 trusts.

"Older and more powerful than the steel trust is the Standard Oil company, whose head, John D. Rockefeller is reputed to be the richest man in the world. In passing let me remark, that I find here Mr. Rockefeller is supposed to be a Jew. Rockefeller would be not a little astonished at this, for he is a main pillar of the Baptist Church in America. Recently he gave thirty million dollars to missions. Rockefeller, moreover, founded a university in Chicago with the apparent purpose of falsifying science in the interests of great-capitalistic society, as the labor press rightly charged. However, in many cases he has accomplished just the contrary, for many professors have been dismissed because they have blossomed out as intellectual Socialists. By the way, there are almost no Jews among the trust magnates in America. Among the American bankers there are only a very few. Mr. Jacob Schiff of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, and at most one or two others. The plutocrats and big capitalists of America are almost exclusively Anglo-Americans."

"The reverse of the medal, the other side of this mighty wealth, is the terrible poverty of a large part of our population."

"The recklessness of the exploiters in no country in the world is so great as in America. Little is known there of laws protecting labor, still less of workmen's insurance. In America a million persons are annually killed or injured in the factories. The railroads every year kill or injure about a quarter of a million people."

"I tell you all this, though the picture may be unpleasant, to give you an idea how the humps of gold look which the European workingmen can pick up on the street when they come to America."

"Another evil, which is known in no other civilized country in the world, is our courts, especially the federal courts. These play a part with us such as belongs to no other courts in the world."

"In America the courts have to decide whether a law passed by a legislature or by congress is or is not according to the constitution of the country or the respective state. The United States consist of forty-six states, each having its own constitution. Since our national con-

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A Study Course in Socialism

Prepared Under Auspices of the National Party

Lesson III.—The Economics of Capitalism.

What Governs Prices?—Wherever virtually free competition prevails, we observe that the price of any commodity ordinarily oscillates about a certain point, now rising considerably above it, now falling considerably below it, but always tending to come down toward that point when it has gone above and to come up toward it when it has gone below. Why this alter-

nate upward and downward movement of prices about a median point, instead of an indefinitely continued rise and fall? By answering this question we shall approach the statement of the law of value, for the value of a commodity is that ideal price toward which its actual prices are always attracted (under competition) by the opposition of the forces which tend to raise or lower them. For instance, the price of a certain grade of cloth during a considerable period varies generally from 18 to 22 cents a

yard, sometimes going even a little higher or lower, but always tending toward a level of 20 cents a yard. We say, then, that 20 cents a yard is the value of this cloth. But what makes its value 20 cents instead of 10 cents or \$1 or any other figure?

Supply and Demand.—We are often told that prices are governed by supply and demand. This is true. But it is also true that supply and demand are governed by the prices.

reduction of demand tends to lower prices, and

(b) an increase of demand or a reduction of supply tends to raise prices. But it is equally true that—

(c) an increase of price stimulates supply and checks demand, and

(d) a reduction of price checks supply and stimulates demand.

To apply this to our illustration: If the market has been unusually well supplied with this grade of cloth, or if the demand for such cloth falls off for any reason, the selling price will go down. But when the price goes down—say to

18 cents—manufacturers find it not very profitable to turn out such cloth, and reduce their output; at the same time purchasers are tempted by the low price and buy larger quantities. These forces, resulting from the lowness of the price, cause the price to go up again. On the other hand, if the market is unusually ill supplied with this grade of cloth, or if the demand is larger than usual, the price will go up—say to 22 cents. At this rate it is highly profitable to manufacture such cloth, mills are run overtime, and the supply is increased; at the same time purchasers are deterred by the high price and buy less. This increase of supply and reduction of demand, resulting from the highness of the price, causes the price to go down

again. The higher the price goes, the greater are the forces called into play tending to pull it down again; the lower the price goes, the greater are the forces called into play tending to drive it up again.

The law of supply and demand, thus fully stated, explains the modern operand of the continual oscillation of prices above and below value. But it does not explain the fixation of value itself.

The Law of Value.—We have seen last week that the amount of value in a commodity must depend not on its utility, but on the difficulty of obtaining it. But in a society like ours, where the vast industrial plant is always ready to adjust supply to demand, it is evident that the difficulty of obtaining any commodity resolves itself into a question of cost of production. This is confirmed by the observation that every invention which reduces the amount of labor necessary to produce a certain kind of goods results in a permanent reduction of their price; and a permanent reduction of price is a reduction of value.

From the study of these facts the old economists, especially David Ricardo, formulated a law of value which has stood the test of time and which Karl Marx made the basis of his system of economic theory. We may state it as follows:

The value of a commodity at any given time is proportionate to the amount of labor necessary to pro-

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Overwork and Unemployment

One Set of Workers Is Pressed to the Limit of Endurance—The Other Set Is Idle.

By William Henry Fisher (Written for the HERALD.)

ONE set of men says, "These are very prosperous times; why, just look at our large bank clearances."

On the other hand, small tradesmen and mechanics say that "times are HARD." "Money is scarce," say others; "collections are bad and business is rotten." So say still another bunch.

A few days ago I met a bunch of locomotive firemen, and they told me that since the fruit shipping season began, they have been worked to the limit of endurance. The firemen dare not present their grievance, as they stand but little chance of promotion; unless they are cringing and subservient to their masters. Now, while some are worked to the utter limit of endurance, others are deprived of any means of employment, and therefore are deprived from obtaining a livelihood.

The pupils in the reading and history classes at school are told that Lincoln was a school-splitter, and Garfield was a canal-boy. True, but those jobs were open to both Lincoln and Garfield. At present there are but few rails to split, and the towpath is overgrown with grass, because the railroads have put the canal out of commission.

Several years ago Comrade Debs told the locomotive engineers that they would soon come down from their high horses, because electricity would take the place of steam in transportation. The truth is that not one steam engineer in a hundred ever learns how to handle electricity. He is distanced, just like the reaper manufacturer was who did not turn his factory into a harvester shop.

But it is not the railroader who makes the harvest, nor is it the farm hand, for the railway employees have unions which protect the men who work in the transportation industry, even though one union "scabs" upon the other at times. The farm hand jumps his job, tramps a little further, gets a new job, and remains while conditions are tolerable, or as long as he likes.

"We Know Our Friends by Their Deeds"

The Allied LABEL

on printed matter in a guarantee that the work was done under fair conditions.



Printing without this label receives scant consideration from workmen.

CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread



the grub, or his pay is regular. It is, rather, the girls and boys who work in the downtown shops, mills and department stores who get the hard, cruel treatment. Here in California the law requires that employers furnish stools for girls to sit on when not employed, but if a girl sits down she is fired by most employers in department stores. In Milwaukee I once knew a bookkeeper who worked for a Bay View firm who was not allowed to sit down during the entire day while at work.

On Clinton street in Milwaukee is a biscuit factory which proclaims to the world that the boss is not in any trust. I have seen the girls who work there take a Holton or an Oakland street car and fairly stagger into their seats, or cling to a strap; pale, haggard, worn-out, and "all in." The most of these girls look like little old women, while their clothes are ragged and scanty. Their appearance is so dejected that I have "cut out" eating crackers because these girls and the boys who work there usually look so ragged and doughy. Now girls do not dress in rags as a rule, unless actually compelled to do so; and I take it for granted that their wages are too scant to buy better "glad rags." The "boss," however, is a good churchman and several years ago subscribed \$100,000 to the church, but when he came to pay up he made it \$10,000, and was praised from the pulpit on Sunday and in the papers on Monday. It is needless to say that this pious gentleman robbed Peter to pay Paul—by which I mean that he skimmed his employees in order to make a donation to the church.

Last August I made a trip in a mountain stage coach, and seated with me was a great, fat monster whose weight was about equal to that of big Bill Taft's, but whose face was much uglier and looked very much like a living demonstration of the "trust monster." At first this glutton was very loquacious and informed me that he had come out from Massachusetts to spend his good dollars and to drink in the beauties of California, Oregon and Washington mountain scenery. He volunteered the information that he was a cotton mill owner, and that his stocks netted him a dividend of sixty-two and one-half per cent for the previous year, and that he had been very prosperous, indeed. I asked him about the share paid to labor and he answered by saying: "Hoo! those d—n cattle! I paid them all



To Brew the Best Beer

the brewer must first have, make or buy perfect Malt, for malt is the soul of the beer. Four-day malt cannot make perfect beer such as

Pabst Blue Ribbon

because four-day malt is a forced and unnatural process and beer made from four-day malt lacks the nutritious food elements which distinguish Pabst Beer.

Pabst exclusive eight-day malt, the choicest hops, pure water and a process spotlessly clean are the secret of the rich food value and the fine mellow flavor of Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer.



Success of the "Grand Junction Plan"

The Public. — The most pronounced novelty of the "Grand Junction plan" of commission government for cities was put to the test at the municipal election on the 2d in Grand Junction, Colorado. This is the first actual experiment in preferential voting in the United States, and it appears to have been completely satisfactory.

Under the recent "home-made" charter of Grand Junction, candidates are nominated by petition only. Primaries have no official recognition. The number of candidates thus nominated were six for commissioner of public affairs (the head of the commission, or mayor), one for commissioner of water and sewers, two for commissioner of finance and supplies, five for commissioner of highways, and three for commissioner of health and civic beauty. The nominees included Democrats, Republicans and Socialists, but no party designations appeared on the ballot. The arranging of names was alphabetical. In the campaign the issue was over the charter plan itself, and it was hotly fought. Charter advocates campaigned not for a particular candidate, but for all the candidates who favored the plan; and this involved their supporting, for mayor, for instance, a Socialist as well as a Democrat. Each voter had a first, second and third choice for each office.

The Socialist Mayor of Grand Junction

Grand Junction, Col., Daily News (Ind.). — Not once, but many times, during the campaign which ended Tuesday, was the expression heard, "Todd is a good man, and I would vote for him in a minute if he were not a Socialist." Mr. Todd is a Socialist, but that the Socialist bugaboo is rapidly losing its power to frighten thinking men is proved by the handsome majority which was rolled up Tuesday for Mr. Todd. After all, it's pretty hard to tell in these days what's Socialism and what isn't. Everything progressive is dubbed by its enemies as Socialism. And, by the way, they are using that word of contempt for so many excellent ideas, isn't there danger that they will convert the term from one of contempt to one of honor? Even our charter was dubbed Socialistic by the local opposition press. As Mr. Todd was a good enough man to serve in the convention that drafted the charter, most people considered him good enough to act as one of the commissioners to put its principles into practice. As far as the News is concerned, Mr. Todd's Socialism never entered into the question; he was supported by the News with the same loyalty that was shown to all the other charter candidates. It is quite possible, too, that those who have had such great fear of Mr. Todd's socialism will be pleasantly disappointed. Indeed, the News is inclined to believe that the very fact that Mr. Todd is a Socialist will result in his giving the city the very best that is in him. He may want to prove how absurd are the fears some of us have entertained.

Catholic Bishop Praises Australia's State Socialism

A USTRALIA is a free country it is ruled absolutely by the people; its government owns all the railroads, the telegraphs, the carrying industries

they deserved and it is none of your d—d business how much I pay my employees. They are not worthy of any consideration. If I paid them any more they would squander it anyhow. Working people don't appreciate kindness—anyway, mine don't.

During the week I was at Stockton, and called upon a lumberman and planing-mill owner, to sell him some goods. My competitor came in about the same time and contended for the same order. Finally the lumberman asked me if we had an "open" or a "closed" shop. I told him we employed union men only. He then asked my competitor the same question, and the reply given was, "We run a rat shop." Well, he got the order.

The conditions in all open shops is usually revolting. The conditions under which the workers live all tend to shorten life and breed disease which ultimately must end in consumption, the poor man's disease. The drinking cup is the curse which is the primary cause of the disease. The next is dust and expectation and poor ventilation. The third is poor light and improper heating in winter, and a stifling temperature in summer. No wonder that the workers are worn out at the age of forty, and at fifty are consigned to the capitalistic scrap-heap. Yet most workers are satisfied with a "full dinner pail" while only a few are wide enough awake to see that Socialism would be better than wage slavery.

Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?"

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot controvert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

The Seattle Tribune says: "This is a most useful pamphlet, which will thoroughly dissipate misconceptions that Socialism is an irreligious movement."

C. B. Messenger, Republican and editorial writer of Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "You have written a very convincing pamphlet. I do not know that I can say, 'almost thou persuadest me,' but I may, perhaps, in time, reach that condition. I am a little timid about putting full Socialism into practice."

Theodore Debs of Terre Haute, Ind., writes: "My brother, Eugene, is too ill to write you. I will, however, say, your pamphlet is clear, forceful and convincing, and we hope it may have the wide circulation it deserves."

Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75. Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 342-344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label



erals to the value of \$3,500,000, and are rapidly increasing their agricultural output, so that soon it will take its place, in the total, with the great nations of the earth. Australia has an overseas trade amounting yearly to nearly \$600,000,000. These figures I take from a speech of our federal treasurer, Sir John Forrest."

Bishop Tuhig was asked to tell how government ownership, as an actuality, was found to work in Australia.

"It works very well," he replied, "and especially in the administration of land. Years ago the government sold and leased immense tracts of land for nominal sums and rent. Then it built railroads through these lands, and in the time that followed the land has increased enormously in value. Now the government is buying back these lands, subdividing them, and selling them out again in small holdings, of say sixty to 160 acre farms, at a very large profit. The government, you see, buys and sells land, acts as landlord and gives the people the benefit of all its dealings."

Tammany and White Slavery

The old cry sounds childlike in the public ear today. "You can't beat it; Tammany takes care of its poor, it pays the rent, it sends the coal in winter, it buys shoes for bare feet, it feeds the hungry." The men who do these things under the name and with the official sanction of Tammany Hall under their work get more than they give every time. They take toll of everybody whom they meet.

The Rescue of Paine

Summing up the conflicting estimates of Thomas Paine, which the commemoration of the centenary of his death have caused to be made, "Current Literature" (November) gets this result: "The present indications are that posterity will preserve the favorable, rather than the unfavorable, picture of Thomas Paine. His influence is steadily growing. Clergymen participated in the centenary exercises. New editions of all his important works have been lately published. And his admirers at this moment convert the house he occupied at New Rochelle, New York, into a permanent museum to be devoted to his honor."

An O'Connor Interview

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5.—In strong contrast with the intolerant attitude of many of his race in regard to Socialism, is the stand taken this morning by T. P. O'Connor, the famous "Tay Pay." Irish member of parliament, who in a dictated interview to the Daily Socialist showed that the Irish party has co-operated with both the members of the Labor Party and with the "Labor Liberals" in measures for the good of labor and that both the labor factions in parliament had voted consistently for Irish home rule. The Labor party, besides having thousands of Socialists in its ranks, is dominated by Socialist thought, and O'Connor, being a man of broad political experience, engaged in no tirade

Foolish Notions as to Socialism

By a Business Man-Socialist.

Brains Will Rule

AN opponent of Socialism, a lawyer, supposed to be a learned one, uses as an argument against it the truth that brains will rule. When I assured him that this fact explained why Socialism was inevitable, he was about to knock me down, because I inferred that he being opposed to it, had no brains. I dodged his blow, and recovering myself, begged him to calm himself because the trouble with him was not that he did not possess any brains, but that he did not use what he did possess, and that any mused organ becomes weak. Moreover, I explained that he had plenty of company, and under heaven to become possessed of these things and that is to unite, and organize, and operate the plant of industry for use, and not for profit; that each can enjoy all these things only by admitting the same right to all. Just as soon as the brains of the 80 per cent. of the people, which per cent. is made up of the producing classes, are sufficiently agitated, then perhaps their brains will rule, but it will be Socialistic brains, and not capitalistic, or parasitic.

But why do you not co-operate now, and leave our institutions as they are? There is much co-operation now in every line of activity, but it is dangerous to put new wine into old wine skins, and the time will soon come when the old wine skin of capitalism will become so rotten that she will burst if used any longer, and it will have to be cast aside and a new twentieth century bottle will take its place.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.

The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

It is entirely non-sectarian and interdenominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions, among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance and a Catholic Special. You need it, and want it for propaganda. You will bring you several copies. 50c per copy for the paper a whole year. Address: 6123 Drexel Avenue, Chicago.

Where Labor Stands at Present on the Liquor Question, by Senator Winfield R. Gaylord.

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844 Sixth St. Milwaukee, Wis.

The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

(Continued from last week.)

Or suppose there are two papers in a town and a rival paper is started. What will happen?

The new paper may be a much better paper than the old ones, but unless its proprietor is a rich man it cannot live. Why?

Because there is such a thing as a boycott. The proprietors of the established papers will send around to the news-agents and say, "If you sell the Comet I will take away the agency for the Fog Horn," and "If you sell the Comet I shall get fresh agents for the Welsher."

Now suppose the agent is poor, as most agents are, and suppose he is selling both those papers and clearing ten dollars a week on the sale. Is it likely that he will risk the ten dollars for the sake of selling a good paper which may not pay him one dollar, or may not not live a month?

Do you call that agent a free agent? Do you mean to say that the would-be proprietor of the Comet is a free man, or that he can do what work he pleases?

Under present conditions, rascality and money can always over-reach honesty and brains.

I am not talking fine-spun theory now, like that of Robert Ingersoll. I am telling you facts and arguing from experience.

Talk about slavery! Freedom of contract! Under your much-glorified freedom of contract, HOW MANY CONTRACTS ARE FREELY MADE? Under your vaunted liberty of the individual, how many individuals have any liberty at all?

At this present day in this fine country the bulk of the people are slaves. They are slaves not to a wise, beneficent, and popular government, but to a ring of greedy, grasping fools; a coterie of rich barbarians—who would boil down the last nightingale if they thought his bones would serve to dye yarn; who would choke up the last well if they had no place handy in which to shoot their alkali dust, and would cover the last rood of sward with ashes, if they thought there was no hope of grinding the said ashes with sewer slime to make mortar for the people's houses. "Can any one imagine a despotism more terrible than the regulation of work by government? I think so. I think I could find it. But I have no need to look. See; it is here, ready to my hand—a letter from a British workman.

It is here, in a letter, long kept by me, a sample of many I constantly receive:

If you can see your way to give us poor devils of silk dyers a word or two I am sure it would do us good. We work longer hours than any others in the trade in England, get less wages, and, for our lives, or rather our situations, dare not openly belong to a union. If we strike—as we did last summer—pressure is brought upon us by our wives and children (nearly all of whom have to work) being dismissed from their situations. If we write in the Leek Times—the best friend we poor devils ever had—we are afraid to sign our names; and if we have a meeting it has to be kept a dead secret. In fact, it is not worth living to work under such circumstances, and as far as I can see the only union we shall ever get will be the union workhouse, and many of us are half way there now. Give us a word to strengthen the fearful and encourage the weak. Somebody must help us. We cannot help ourselves. We have been down so long that we don't know how to get up.

P. S.—For God's sake do not mention my name.

For God's sake, do not mention my name. What? It is no crime to write to a pressman and say, "I am not happy," or "I am ill-paid." It is not against the law to say, "We have no union." If a man trembles to hear his own name given with his own true statements, what becomes of the sacred "liberty of the individual?" Is this your liberty, then? Is this the liberty we "cannot sacrifice for any comfort?" Are these the noble aspirations and glorious ambitions that Socialism would trample out of life? Is this free England's free choice? When a free man fears to speak his own name? Surely there is some despotism even now extant.

But Mr. Ingersoll says, "The human race cannot afford to sell its liberty for any possible comfort." I have, I think, said enough to satisfy you that the human race has no liberty to sell, but I don't want you to suppose that Socialism is nothing nobler than a desire for comfort. We want better things than comfort. We want freedom and justice, and honor and education. Your individualist and utilitarian are the disciples of comfort. To their comfort and to their luxury all that is best and sweetest in the lives of the poor is sacrificed. They imagine that so long as the worker has enough to eat and drink he has all that he requires. The comfort they wot of is the comfort of the hog—an overfed stomach, a bed of straw, and a close and filthy sty. We Socialists ask that the people shall be held as something better than hogs. We ask that they shall be treated as men and women—and to men and women comfort is not the fulfillment of life.

The people need more than wages. They need leisure. They need culture. They need humane and rational amusement. They need the chance to exercise those "splendid ambitions and aspirations" about which our critic is eloquent.

I want to know why the collier and the weaver and the railway drudge and the silk dyer should be doomed to a dull and brutish round of labor—I will not call it work—and greasy stew, and bad beer, and straw mattress, and filthy slum? I want to know why the yahoo yelping of the free and easy should be considered recreation; and why the promotion to a head slumbership at \$5 should be counted as high enough ambition? Tell me, why should not the best that art, and science and literature, and music, and poetry, and the drama can do be placed at the disposal of the humblest workers? Why should not the factory girl be an educated lady? Why should the collier not be a cultured gentleman?

The answer is "capitalism!" The exigencies of capitalism grind these people down, rob them of rest, of energy, of health, of food, of time—so that they have neither heart nor mind nor opportunity to become aught but drudges. Talk about "splendid ambitions and aspirations!" Such things now are for the fortunate few; but we want them for the many.

against Socialism, but declared that the labor parties in England, through their co-operation with the Irish party, have broken down any feeling of bitterness between the masses of Irishmen and the masses of Englishmen.

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Victor L. Berger's Address Before Vienna Social-Democracy

(Continued from page 1)

stitution was made at a time when our country was still very young, and since all the state constitutions were copies from the national constitution, you can easily imagine the state of affairs. Anything at all progressive, and especially if it is progressive in a social-political direction, is pronounced unconstitutional by the judges. And to this Moloch of the courts all laws which are worth anything fall a sacrifice. A constitution, however, is of course, only the garment of the body politic. And America is now in this peculiar and melancholy situation, that in maturity it is wearing the clothes which were cut out for a little child.

"To the power of the courts is added also the nuisance of injunctions. According to an old antiquated right, an injunction against an intended injury to person or property can be asked from the court. Our capitalist courts now stretch this so that injunctions are issued against intended strikes and boycotts. And whoever disobeys this injunction makes himself guilty of 'contempt of court' and must go to jail without grace or mercy. Thus my friend Eugene V. Debs in 1895 had to spend six months in prison. (Hear! Hear!)

"It goes without saying that under such conditions, the rise of a strong labor movement is not easy."

"Add to this the stupidity of the American trades unions, which were originally established on the English model and wished to be politically neutral. But a class-struggle without a political party is simply impossible. (Loud applause.)

The influence of the American trades unions is therefore practically null, although they number about 1,700,000 members. All these conditions, and especially the hostility of the pure and simple in the American Federation of Labor, were, of course, not favorable to the growth of a labor party. For a long time it seemed as if the Socialists would get no foothold in America, as the capitalist papers proudly announced. Although communistic agitators of the Fourier school had made all sorts of experiments in America during the forties, although Cabot and Owen had founded colonies there, although Weitling in 1850 published his "Labor Republic" in New York, still it seemed as if in America no soil was ready for Socialism. Only modern capitalistic development, which conquered even the elbow-room of our country, made the Socialist party in America not only possible, but necessary.

Progress in America

"The Socialist party, which after many divisions finally united in one whole at the Unity-Convention of Indianapolis, in 1907, last year in the presidential election polled about half a million votes. That, of course, is not many, but we will more than double this number at the next election. (Bravo! Bravo!) In the United States congress we have as yet no Social-Democratic

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representative. However, the Social-Democratic party of the state of Wisconsin—which is a part of the Socialist party of America, has six representatives in the legislature, one of whom is a senator. In Milwaukee, the main city of Wisconsin, we have almost 23,000 votes out of 62,000. We have ten aldermen out of forty-five, six supervisors out of fifteen, and my wife, Comrade Meta Berger, has the honor of being one of the first two women who were ever elected to any office in Milwaukee by the people. (Loud cries of Bravo!) Last spring she became a member of the Milwaukee School Board. She was elected for six years and, of course, on the Social-Democratic ticket.

Something to Learn

"Take it all in all, comrades, I must say that you could learn nothing from our movement. Our country stands alone in the world for size and superior capitalistic development, but our labor movement as yet has accomplished infinitely less than yours. On the other hand, we can of course learn much from you. Above all, our trades unions can learn from yours a great deal about class consciousness and the class struggle. And our trades union leaders must learn much from your leaders in regard to consciousness of a purpose and political insight. And especially, I cannot sufficiently admire your gigantic organization and your wonderful Social-Democratic party."

"We Lucky Poor"

By Emanuel Julius.

Written for the HERALD.

THE great unwashed were jammed into the hall—the band had played, and the chairman had spoken, and now Lord Stiff-neck arose amid the thunderous applause of the rabble and delivered himself of the following.

"My Friends and Fellow Citizens: Shall we be afraid of poverty? I ask you, shall we? How I envy you! You who are starving—how fortunate you are! For you who are hungry and starving must remember that Plato had but three servants. Weep, mutts, weep, for miserable I have two hundred. Also, you most envious sufferers should never forget that Zeno had none—nay, not a single one—again how unfortunate am I. And now rejoice in your position, for was not Socrates, the reformer of his country, maintained, as was Menenius Agrippa, the arbiter of his country, buried by contributions? And while Attillus Regulus beat the Carthaginians in Africa, the flight

of his plowman reduced his family to distress at home, and the tillage of his little farm became the public care. Scipio died without leaving enough to marry his daughters, and their portions were paid out of the treasures of the estate. After such noble examples—considering that such men have sprung from the lap of hunger, I ask you—you fortunate starlings, shall we be afraid of poverty? Nay, nay, a thousand times nay! Instead, let us have more that the race may progress and be gifted with nobler men and women."

For a moment silence reigned supreme. The speaker had finished, but the bunch were entranced—hypnotized. Then it suddenly dawned on them that the speech was over and the noise began.

As they left the hall, all felt inspired to nobler actions, and next morning Deadbrook came to work an hour earlier and Liveskin conscientiously swept together all the dead flies and carefully tucked them amongst the raisins.

How to Build Up a Good Organization—Get Mad and Quit?

THE following article, taken from *Ohio Socialist Bulletin*, offers suggestions on organization by a real worker, who has had experience:

I have been in the party for nine years, and having been an active worker in the trades union movement, I thought the affairs of the local were not properly conducted, so I used to get after the members and "lay the law" down to them. When affairs were not carried out just as I thought they ought to be I would get mad and stay away from the meetings for two or three weeks, and then go back and try again, but generally with the same result—that is, the local went along about the same as before, meeting whenever they could get enough members together, and when they did meet the secretary either was not there or he had left the minutes of the last meeting at home or had lost them. As we had no books, they were generally written on a piece of paper, and then left on the desk or jammed into the secretary's pocket, and when the order of business reached communications and bills the secretary would go through his pockets, and then announce that he had received a letter but had forgotten to bring it up. Well, to remedy this, for I thought it was the fault of the officers, I was elected to one office after another, but at the end of four years I could see but very little improvement in the local.

Notwithstanding my "superior" knowledge as to the way to conduct a local, each year we would make a good start, and in about two months we would be back just where we started, with about the same number of dues-paying members and about the same vote as before, if not a little less.

Then I seemed to discover where trouble lay. It was not the fault altogether of the officers, but it was because Socialism was not understood by the masses, and most workers could not see any reason why they should vote to a party organization in order to vote. It was, in fact, an educational movement, and had to pass through that stage of indifference on the part of the workers, and it was for this reason mostly that it was impossible to get men interested in this new movement that was so unpopular at the time.

That period has now passed here, and we are holding meetings regularly. They are well attended, dues are paid, and committees do the work allotted to them and make reports promptly.

I have learned that the reason for poor organization is the lack of proper

understanding of Socialism and its evolutionary character. This lack of knowledge is fast disappearing because of the great enlightenment being spread throughout the country by the Socialist press. I find that members who do not take a party paper are generally very poor workers or wholly indifferent in the movement, and as the circulation of our press increases so does the membership of the party. It is, therefore, necessary that every new member taken into a local be made a subscriber to a party paper.

—W. E. R.

What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, he does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

The Masses in Subjection.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the product of labor is waged between the exploiting properties class on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class.

Nevertheless in the last five years our party also has made great progress.

"We in America have now ALMOST TREBLED our enrolled membership. (Loud cries of Bravo!) And if this goes on—and it will go on, for capitalistic development compels it—the time will soon come when the American labor party will take its proper rank among the Social-Democratic parties of the world. And when the great time comes that the great question, the social question, the labor question, must be finally solved, the workingmen of America will stand in the front rank, shoulder to shoulder, with the workingmen of Germany and Austria, and fight under the red flag and with the motto: 'Proletarians of all countries, unite.'" (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The chairman, amid renewed applause, thanked the original speaker, who knew how to present so much that was new in the most agreeable form. The faces of the listeners, both men and women, their profound attention, and the quiet during the speech, broken only by tributes of applause, proved that the American friend of our Vienna comrades had made himself respected and beloved.

Study Course in Socialism

(Continued from page 1.)

duce it by the methods and under the conditions generally prevailing at the time.

Comment on This Law.—We speak of the value of a commodity "at a given time." This is because values change with the changes in methods and conditions of production.

We say the value of a commodity is "proportionate" to a certain amount of labor, not that it is equal to it. We cannot say that a certain amount of value is equal to a certain amount of labor, any more than we can say a certain weight is equal to a certain distance. Relations of equality and inequality can exist only between quantities of the same kind—one amount of value may be equal to another amount of value, one amount of labor to another amount of labor, one weight to another weight, etc. When we say that the value of a commodity is proportionate to the amount of labor necessary to produce it, we mean that if two commodities are of equal value, it is because equal amounts of labor are necessary for their production; that if one commodity is twice as valuable as another, it is because twice as much labor is needed to produce it.

We say the value of a commodity is proportionate to the amount of labor "necessary" to produce it, not to the amount of labor actually spent in producing it. Suppose a certain manufacturer uses old-fashioned machinery or has his factory badly organized, so that more labor is spent in producing a certain amount of goods in his factory than in other factories of the same kind. This will not make his goods more valuable than those of his competitors. He will have to sell at the same price as they or not sell at all.

We say "by the methods and under the conditions generally prevailing at that time." Suppose a new method has just been brought into general use by which the amount of labor necessary to produce certain goods is cut in half; and suppose some of the goods made by the old method are still in the market. The fact that more labor was required to produce these goods when they were made does not keep their value up; they will have to be sold at the same price as those made by the new method. Again, suppose conditions have so changed that it now requires more labor to produce certain goods than was formerly needed, and that some of the older goods

remain on the market. The old goods will not be sold cheaper than the new, but the new conditions will affect the value of all the goods alike. Yet again, suppose a new method has been devised which cuts in half the necessary amount of labor, but that this method is as yet used by only a few manufacturers, who cannot fully supply the market. They will not cut their prices in half; they will cut them slightly, in order to expand their trade. But their competitors will be compelled to adopt the same methods or others having the same labor-saving effect, or be driven out of business. Step by step, as the new method comes into general use, the value or normal price of the goods will fall to half what it formerly was.

Finally, when we speak of the amount of labor necessary to produce certain goods, it must be understood that we include all the processes, from the production of the first cent of value in the raw material to the placing of the finished goods on the market, and the needful accessory processes as well as those directly affecting the materials. Thus the production of muslin shirts includes not only the labor of cutters, stitchers, etc., in the shirt factory, but also the labor which had to be spent in raising the cotton, ginning and baling it, transporting it, carding, spinning and weaving it into muslin, and transporting the muslin; also the labor necessarily spent on other materials; also the labor necessarily spent in transporting the shirts to the market; also the labor which had to be spent in mining coal and transporting it to the factories; also the labor of firemen and engineers and of machinists who kept the machinery in repair; also the labor of superintending and directing all these processes.

References

Marx, or Hyndman, as before.

Questions of Review

1. What is utility? In what respect does the economic use of this word differ from the popular use, in which ethical and other considerations are taken into account?

2. What articles have value?

3. Distinguish value from utility? What are the relations between them?

4. What is distribution, in the economic use of the word?

5. What is money? What is the relation of paper money to real money?

What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You

They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

Modern Industry Planless.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workers in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

Public Intelligence Corrupted.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They control the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and direct interest in abol-

ishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society. The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; who is even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth, rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

Must Conquer the Political Power.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

An End to Class Rule.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

References

Marx, or Hyndman, as before.

Questions of Review

1. What is utility? In what respect does the economic use of this word differ from the popular use, in which ethical and other considerations are taken into account?

2. What articles have value?

3. Distinguish value from utility? What are the relations between them?

4. What is distribution, in the economic use of the word?

5. What is money? What is the relation of paper money to real money?

What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, he does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

The Masses in Subjection.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the product of labor is waged between the exploiting properties class on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class.

Nevertheless in the last five years our party also has made great progress.

"We in America have now ALMOST TREBLED our enrolled membership. (Loud cries of Bravo!) And if this goes on—and it will go on, for capitalistic development compels it—the time will soon come when the American labor party will take its proper rank among the Social-Democratic parties of the world. And when the great time comes that the great question, the social question, the labor question, must be finally solved, the workingmen of America will stand in the front rank, shoulder to shoulder, with the workingmen of Germany and Austria, and fight under the red flag and with the motto: 'Proletarians of all countries, unite.'" (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The chairman, amid renewed applause, thanked the original speaker, who knew how to present so much that was new in the most agreeable form. The faces of the listeners, both men and women, their profound attention, and the quiet during the speech, broken only by tributes of applause, proved that the American friend of our Vienna comrades had made himself respected and beloved.

Study Course in Socialism

(Continued from page 1.)

duce it by the methods and under the conditions generally prevailing at the time.

Comment on This Law.—We speak of the value of a commodity "at a given time." This is because values change with the changes in methods and conditions of production.

We say the value of a commodity is "proportionate" to a certain amount of labor, not that it is equal to it. We cannot say that a certain amount of value is equal to a certain amount of labor, any more than we can say a certain weight is equal to a certain distance. Relations of equality and inequality can exist only between quantities of the same kind—one amount of value may be equal to another amount of value, one amount of labor to another amount of labor, one weight to another weight, etc. When we say that the value of a commodity is proportionate to the amount of labor necessary to produce it, we mean that if two commodities are of equal value, it is because equal amounts of labor are necessary for their production; that if one commodity is twice as valuable as another, it is because twice as much labor is needed to produce it.

We say the value of a commodity is proportionate to the amount of labor "necessary" to produce it, not to the amount of labor actually spent in producing it. Suppose a certain manufacturer uses old-fashioned machinery or has his factory badly organized, so that more labor is spent in producing a certain amount of goods in his factory than in other factories of the same kind. This will not make his goods more valuable than those of his competitors. He will have to sell at the same price as they or not sell at all.

We say "by the methods and under the conditions generally prevailing at that time." Suppose a new method has just been brought into general use by which the amount of labor necessary to produce certain goods is cut in half; and suppose some of the goods made by the old method are still in the market. The fact that more labor was required to produce these goods when they were made does not keep their value up; they will have to be sold at the same price as those made by the new method. Again, suppose conditions have so changed that it now requires more labor to produce certain goods than was formerly needed, and that some of the older goods

remain on the market. The old goods will not be sold cheaper than the new, but the new conditions will affect the value of all the goods alike. Yet again, suppose a new method has been devised which cuts in half the necessary amount of labor, but that this method is as yet used by only a few manufacturers, who cannot fully supply the market. They will not cut their prices in half; they will cut them slightly, in order to expand their trade. But their competitors will be compelled to adopt the same methods or others having the same labor-saving effect, or be driven out of business. Step by step, as the new method comes into general use, the value or normal price of the goods will fall to half what it formerly was.

Finally, when we speak of the amount of labor necessary to produce certain goods, it must be understood that we include all the processes, from the production of the first cent of value in the raw material to the placing of the finished goods on the market, and the needful accessory processes as well as those directly affecting the materials. Thus the production of muslin shirts includes not only the labor of cutters, stitchers, etc., in the shirt factory, but also the labor which had to be spent in raising the cotton, ginning and baling it, transporting it, carding, spinning and weaving it into muslin, and transporting the muslin; also the labor necessarily spent on other materials; also the labor necessarily spent in transporting the shirts to the market; also the labor which had to be spent in mining coal and transporting it to the factories; also the labor of firemen and engineers and of machinists who kept the machinery in repair; also the labor of superintending and directing all these processes.

References

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Every Saturday

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Published by the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC
PUBLISHING COMPANY

344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council
of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation
of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

FURTHER evidence of the militant character of the Socialist movement in Milwaukee has just come to light. It appears in a suit for \$10,000 damages against the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* filed by one Thomas J. Neacy. Neacy is opposed to the proposition to appropriate public money to provide penny lunches for needy school children. The *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* stated editorially that the reason for the opposition was because Neacy was opposed to the whole public school system. Hence the suit. Elizabeth Thomas, Victor L. Berger and Frederic Heath are mentioned in the complaint. Surely when a newspaper can boast of a good healthy libel suit it must be striking out from the shoulder.—*Miners' Magazine*.

Recent *HERALD* callers: George H. Goebel, Newark, N. J.; George E. Owen, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Walter Thomas Mills; Ralph Edwin Horne, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Socialism and A. F. of L.

(Continued from page 1.)

erty to go on with his industrial work, to preach combination, secure gains for the workshop, and secure better laws in parliament. It leaves the Socialist free to spread his ideals, to teach his principles, and to strengthen his organization. Freedom of opinion in no sense involving sacrifice of principle on the part of either has been the foundation, has been the safety valve of this Labor party existing in Great Britain today.

Another evidence of Socialist progress was the passing by the convention of a laudatory resolution upon the Lloyd-George budget in England, which is making life a burden to the titled loafers who compose the house of lords and own most of the people's land over there. It was presented after Bro. Clynes and the other English fraternal delegate, A. H. Gill, had finished

telling about the great budget fight which the Socialists are helping on in Johnny Bull's island. And it was no less a person than First Vice-president Duncan who introduced the "unprecedented" resolution, as the *Toronto Globe* puts it. "Resolved, That we recognize in that contention the economic struggle in which we are also engaged, namely, whether in the advancement of civilization the rights of the people or the interests of property shall be paramount; and that in our broad-gauged internationalism we send back to Great Britain, through its fraternal delegates to this convention, the God-speed of the assembled delegates to Lloyd-George and to his associates in the great effort being made through the pending adoption of the British budget of a great and grand principle, directly affecting the best interests of the masses of the people."

The capitalists winced: "The unprecedented spectacle of a convention composed almost entirely of United States citizens passing a resolution recording its appreciation of the efforts at domestic policy of a British chancellor of the exchequer was witnessed in Toronto yesterday," gasped the *Globe*.

The convention took a firm stand in favor of helping the great Swedish strike, the full facts of which the capitalist press is keeping away from the American reading public.

The convention received a progressive report in favor of industrial education. John Mitchell was the chairman of the committee.

The convention took a firm stand against war and the using of workmen as cannon food.

The high-handed conduct of the executive council toward the Electrical Workers was reflected in the convention the first few days, but

Anatole France, since the death of Zola and Alphonse Daudet, is the most talked about, perhaps the most read and most admired writer in France. He has been called a pupil of Renan. His family name is Thibault, not France. He is the son of a poor bookseller's assistant, France Thibault, and was born and brought up in Paris. In 1897 he detested Zola and all his works, but when Zola became the champion of Dreyfus, France became Zola's warmest friend.

Anatole France's masterpiece, which has in it in Galie form the wit, the sarcasm, the irony of Dean Swift, reminds one of Swift's methods of dealing with the ambitions and follies of mankind in Gulliver's travels. It is in "The Isle of Penguins" that M. France has pictured the state of society in his country today and more effectively than was done by Montesquieu for his time in his Persian letters.

Anatole France's narrative begins with the wreck of a pious priest, St. Mael, on an imaginary island in the far North, which is inhabited solely by those wise appearing, slow moving birds, penguins. The saint in gratitude to heaven for his escape from drowning baptizes the birds, a proceeding that causes embarrassment in heaven. Now that they have been baptized and are in possession of souls, they must be transformed into human beings, and the saint turns them into men and women.

It is now necessary to bring them away from the frozen north and

evidently the men on top began to realize its full significance later, for an effort has been begun to patch the trouble up through another convention of the Electrical Workers of the country.

The Philadelphia central body has proposed a nation-wide strike if Gumpers is sent to jail, and it has been practically decided to adjourn the big convention to Washington so that the delegates may be at the capitol when the leader is arrested. This was advised when word came that the time asked for by the labor leaders in order to prepare for the supreme court hearing had been denied by the courts.

Some Resolutions

Following are some of the resolutions presented to the convention:

Gumperism Getting Socialistic!
The *Globe*, Toronto: The American Federation of Labor has approved of Lloyd-George's budget in terms that show an inclination toward Socialistic attacks on property. It will scarcely be gratifying to the chancellor of the exchequer or to British liberals as a body to be commended for championing the rights of the people against an opposition acting in defense of property. The idea that the rights and interests of the people are on one side and the rights and interest of property on the other is an error into which the American Federation of Labor has fallen through the acceptance of certain Socialistic views.

Collective Ownership.

Resolution No. 153.—By Delegates F. J. Hayes and W. D. Van Horn, of the United Mine Workers of America: Be It Resolved, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby endorses and affirms the resolution adopted by the United Mine Workers of America, at its annual convention, held at Indianapolis, Ind., January, 1909, as follows:

Whereas, A class of predatory rich, who scarcely know the limit of their wealth, is coexistent with countless thousands whose poverty is directly attributable to their failure to find some owner of the means of production to employ them; and

Whereas, The denial of the opportunity of the working workers to engage in useful labor springs from the fact that the means with which the necessities of life are produced are owned and controlled by private individuals who are not necessary factors in the field of wealth production, but whose only function is to profit by the activity of the working class, so long as a market can be found where the products of the workers can be disposed of; and

Whereas, The workers receive, in

The Penguins

give them a new environment. The island is towed to the Breton coast, a nine days' voyage. It becomes necessary to clothe them. The female penguins show at once in the attire the vanity of the sex, and the males act with less wisdom than when they were in feathers. When they were birds they quarreled only during the mating season, but now the air of the island is filled with bickering all the year through, which causes the saint to say: "How greatly have they fallen from that peaceful majesty which made the assembly of the penguins look like the senate of a wise republic."

One day the saint observes one of these metamorphosed males biting the nose of an adversary and another pounding a woman's head with a stone. The saint looks on in horror while a monk named Bullock, whose acquaintance he has made, shows no perturbation, saying:

"They are creating law. They are founding property. They are establishing civilization, the basis of society of the state."

The good saint is a Frankenstein who has not created a single monster but a nation of monsters. He sees a big penguin address a little penguin who is watering his vegetables. "Your field," says the big one, "is mine," and then kills him and takes possession. The monk explains the natural growth of the law:

"The sole origin of property is force. It is born and preserved by force. It yields only to a greater force. This is why it is correct to

the form of wages, only a small share of what their labor power, with all of machinery, creates, thus preventing them from buying back out of the market the equivalent of what they have produced, necessarily causing a glutted market; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the United Mine Workers of America, in annual convention assembled, recognize and declare for the necessity of the public ownership and operation, and the democratic management of all those means of production and exchange that are collectively used, that every man and woman willing and able to work can have free access to the means of life and get the full social value of what they produce.

To Change Executive Board.

Resolution No. 105.—By Delegate Joseph Probst, of the International Union of National Brewery Workers: Whereas, The industrial development of this country is such that at any moment the captains of industry may declare war on any one or more national or international unions at the same time; and

Whereas, In such cases the American Federation of Labor and its administration has found itself insufficiently prepared, and without means to render effective assistance;

Whereas, The executive council, as at present constituted, cannot provide for the necessary funds, etc., in cases of this nature; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the future executive council of the American Federation of Labor shall be composed of one representative of every affiliated national or international union whose expenses shall be borne by the organization electing such representative; and be it further

Resolved, That the president and the secretary of the American Federation of Labor shall represent the federal labor unions, state federations and central bodies in the executive council.

Referred to the committee on laws.

To Stop Official Meddling.

Resolution No. 103.—By Delegate Joseph Probst, of the International Union of National Brewery Workers:

Whereas, One of the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor provides for the absolute autonomy and self-government of the affiliated international organizations; and

Whereas, A deviation from this principle is not to the interest of the general labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the constitution of the American Federation of Labor be so changed, that the executive council or officers of the American Federation of Labor shall not be permitted to interfere in the internal affairs of an international organization, and shall never use the state nor the central bodies to take sides in matters which are to be adjudged by the

say that he who possesses is noble. That big man when he knocked down a laborer to get possession of his field, founded at that moment a very noble house upon this earth and I congratulate him upon it."

When the penguins, who are advancing in the science of government, consider the subject of taxation, the good saint suggests that each one contribute according to his wealth. There is a great outcry from the rich, one of the richest saying:

"Nay. What is required is not to ask too much from those who possess much, for then the rich would be less rich and the poor still poorer. The poor live on the wealth of the rich and that is the reason that wealth is sacred. What is certain is that every one eats and drinks. Tax poor according to what they consume. That would be wisdom and it would be justice."

These words were applauded, whereupon, clapping his hand on his sword, he cried: "Being noble I shall not contribute; for to contribute is ignoble. It is for the rabble to pay"—and so does this creation of the French satirist re-echo the words of our ancient Pistol, "base is the slave that pays."

So this master work of Socialist irony goes on, until the state is fully established on two great public virtues, "respect for the rich and contempt for the poor." In the end Penguinia develops an anarchist who blows its civilization of centuries to smithereens, and now the grass grows over its cities.—*Indianapolis News*.

international unions themselves.

Referred to committee on laws.

The Tuthill Decision.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegate Agnes Nestor, of the International Glove Workers' Union of America: Whereas, The General Assembly of Illinois, at its last session, enacted a law limiting the hours of women's work in factories, laundries and mechanical establishments to ten in every twenty-four hours; and

Whereas, This act was passed to limit the sweating of women in the industries of the state of Illinois for the protection of the motherhood of our people; and

Whereas, Women workers being largely unorganized are helpless against the greed of employers and if not protected by the state are forced into unfair competition and become underbidders against their fathers and brothers in the labor market to their own injury, to the injury of all organized labor in this country and to the social injury of the whole people; and

Whereas, Judge Richard S. Tuthill, as chancellor in the circuit court of Cook county has declared unconstitutional this act of the last legislature of Illinois known as the ten-hour law for working women, and has issued an injunction against the enforcement of the said law; and

Whereas, A ten-hour limit in each day for working women in factories has been the law of England for over sixty years, and in the state of Massachusetts;

UNION MADE PATTERNS



CHILD'S BISHOP DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 2985

All Seams Allowed.

Fine white nainsook has been used for this simple dress for the tiny girl or boy. The only seams are where the sleeves join the front and back portion and at the under arm. The sleeves, which continue up to the shoulder, are gathered into straight writhings of the material, and the lower edge is finished with a wide hem. The frock is slipped on over the head and gathered into the neck by a ribbon or tape run through the narrow hem casing. The pattern is in 4 sizes, 1 1/2 to 3 years. For a child of 2 years the dress requires 2 1/2 yards of material 24 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, 1 3/4 yards 30 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide.

Price of Pattern, 12 Cents.

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Our Fall and Winter-Fashion Catalogue is now ready for mailing and will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to cover the cost of mailing. You should not overlook this opportunity to see over 1,000 of the new designs (Union Made) for Ladies' Misses' and Children's Clothing. It's worth many times the price.

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The Builders' Column

"Making Good"

How many people did you, comrade—yes, you!—ask during the last week to read the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD*? We need men in every factory, shop and house to speak to their fellow-workers and get them to subscribe:

litz, Baader, Crouse, Bauernferner, Gaylord and Severin each sent some new subscribers.

Comrade J. E. Born sends \$3 for three yearly subs. Good for Comrade Born!

The total new subscriptions for the last week amounted to 207. By far not enough, of what it should be.

Comrade Gallen from up the state complains that he gets his paper always two days late; now we mail all papers together on Friday evening, but, you know, the rural mail box is a sort of post office on one leg.

And here is a real one: Our lead bookkeeper's name is Louis Baier. There comes in the office a salesman of machinery and asks him, "Who is buyer?" "I am Baier," replies Louis, and keeps on adding and writing to finish his work. The salesman offers him a cigar, which Louis begins delightfully to smoke, when the salesman begins to talk about his mission and is informed he must see the manager. He looks at Louis and his cigar and you ought to have seen that face.

Six new subs came from the last meeting of the Pressmen's union.

And five from District Lodge No. 66, Machinists' union, meeting.

And every member of the Bakers' union is now getting our paper, the newest members having also subscribed.

Once more we ask you, brothers: Work for the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* in your shops, union and lodge meeting for increase of the *HERALD* subscription list.

And don't forget to push the *L'orient*, our German paper.

And the *Naprzod*, our Polish weekly, whenever you meet a Polish-speaking fellow worker.

sachusetts for over thirty-five years, during which period twenty-seven states of this United States have enacted similar laws and the supreme court of the United States has expressly held such legislation constitutional in the celebrated case of Muller vs. Oregon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to

And not only this, but if you send \$1 for a year's subscription to the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* in advance we will send you Paris Modes, a monthly authority on fashions, for one year, without any additional charge—a \$1.50 value for \$1. This is something which will interest your wife, your mother, sister and daughter.

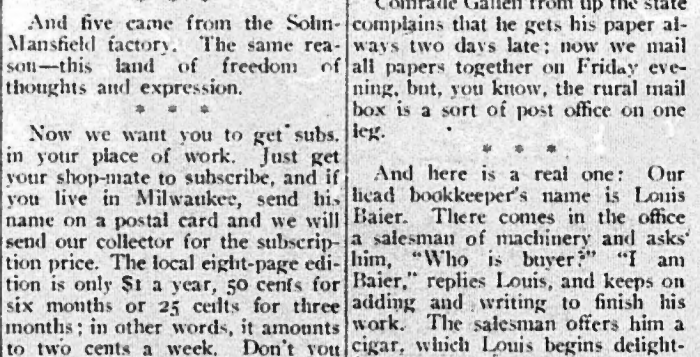
A comrade asked his grocer to advertise in the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD*. Our friend, the Jewish grocer, has a favorite saying and he answered: "As I live, I can't do it," to which our comrade promptly replied: "If you can't do it AS you live, you ought to live cheaper."

And Comrades Bennis, Sherman, West, Hertel, Larsen, O'Hare, Mer-

the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor do hereby pledge one moral and financial support to our sisters, the organized working women of Illinois who are leading this fight for the women of their state.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Homes of Labor the World Around



The nearing of Thanksgiving Day turns your thoughts to your wearing apparel. We would like you to give us the chance to show you our complete line of Clothes, Overcoats, Suits, Furnishings, etc., of latest styles, patterns and makes.

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Thanksgiving Day Is



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Our Women's Circle

Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

May Wood Simons

Those persons who are fond of nourishing the delusion that Socialism will destroy the home, and that "much learning" renders woman unwomanly, invariably find themselves undergoing a readjustment of ideas after they have met with Mrs. May Wood Simons. Slight, refined, cultured, thoroughly feminine in appearance and manner, Comrade Simons is, nevertheless, one of the most learned women, not only in the Socialist party, but among those of the whole land.

Born in America, of English parentage, she was educated in the public schools, attended Northwestern university and graduated from the University of Chicago. Her work at the latter institution included economic sociology, psychology and the physical sciences, besides special studies for a doctor's degree. She began speaking in public at the age of twelve, taught school four years, preached three years, worked for the bureau of charities two years; in Chicago, lectured at summer chautauquas and for the Socialist party; has written for *Journal of Sociology*, *Technical World* and other magazines, both Socialist and non-Socialist. Besides her collegiate courses in

this country, she studied abroad in France, Belgium and England.

For ten years Comrade Simons has been a member of the Socialist party and has contributed to it a book on "Woman and the Social Problem" and "The Trade Union Movement," besides translating books from the German. At present she is connected with the *Chicago Daily Socialist*. She has lectured at the University of Chicago before a class in economics. She believes in woman's suffrage, in the broader education of women in the professions, and is an advocate of women in Socialism.

Mrs. Simons is the mother of a lovely little girl, Marian, who is herself a small interrogation point for knowledge, and she is the mistress of a home which reflects the culture and good taste of its inmates. She believes in the home and in the family as a social unit.

Drop Molasses Cookies.

One-half cup brown sugar, one-half cup shortening, two eggs, one cup molasses, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful ginger, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in one-half cup hot water, three cups flour. Drop by teaspoonfuls in a greased tin an inch or two apart.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 318 State St.
Secretary—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: William Griebling, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, William Coleman, James Shahan, John Hader, Edward Besenberger.

LABEL SECTION: Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman: Anton Miller; V. C. J. Brophy; Treas.: J. Reichert; Sec.: J. Reichert.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meetings 3d and 5th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman: John J. Handley; Sec.: Henry Humpel; 318 State St. Business Agent: Wm. Griebling, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Noble Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this label. We mean to use it to the end—labor's freedom. While we may let us **USE ITS POWER**

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Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

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166 LLOYD ST.
Finest Line of Union Cigars

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American Federation of Labor Convention

[Special Correspondence.]
The regular meeting of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers Monday, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Massey's Music hall, Toronto, Canada.

On behalf of the city government of Toronto, his worship, Mayor Oliver, bid the delegates welcome to the city. Amongst other things he called the delegates' attention to the demagogue. He said the demagogue does more to create an unfavorable impression than all other causes combined. "I allude," he said, "to the blatant work-dogging agitator, who delights in beguiling and parading the unfortunate. We find them in every large center of population."

"While I am free to admit," he said, "that actual hardships exist, I am satisfied that we shall have them with us evermore, despite our best endeavors to remedy their condition."

It was a flowery speech of well-

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UNION MADE SHOES

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MILWAUKEE WIS.

come and no doubt suited certain leaders. Mayor Oliver is certainly enjoying prosperity, for he weighs about 300 pounds and runs President Taft a close second.

Then followed a short address of Dr. J. O. Reaume, minister of public works for the province of Ontario. His address was a vast improvement on that of Mayor Oliver. President Griebling of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, followed, and then followed the report of the committee on credentials, of which Delegate McKee was the chairman. He reported that the committee had examined the credentials of 311 delegates, representing 87 international and national unions, 21 state branches, 62 central bodies, 17 local trades and federal unions and 7 fraternal delegates and recommended that all be seated with the exception of such unions who had not paid up their required amount of per capita tax, or those who had violated section 1, article XI of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. Amongst these latter were the trades and labor councils of Dubois, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Birmingham, Ala.; Tampa, Fla.; London, Ont., and St. Paul, Minn. The credentials for James J. Reid, from the Erie, Pa., Central Labor Union, were also refused. Brother Reid is a member of the "seceding" faction of the Electrical Workers. The committee refused to accept the credentials and based their arguments for not doing so on section 5, article 4, of the constitution.

Delegate Brother Eagen of the State Federation of Ohio, was also refused a seat in convention on account of having violated section 1, article XI, of the constitution.

The annual report of President Samuel Gompers took him all afternoon to deliver. Sammy may not love the Socialists, but glancing through his report one will notice THAT HE IS GETTING WISE, for he will either have to stand for radical and progressive legislation or get off the throne. His message deals with old age pensions, free text-books for the children, free schools, condemnation of the judiciary of the country, the right of free speech and free press, and condemnation of czarism, and the anti-trust law. He also had a kind word for industrial education and various other demands so necessary for human progress at this time.

In hearing his report you would scarcely have believed him the same Gompers of the past—but Sammy is a shrewd politician, a cunning man when it comes to wire pulling, and he knows just what may be expected if he doesn't wake up. He is no fool and it did not take me long to realize that after I had studied him a short time.

Tuesday was taken up in the report of the executive board, and the appointment of the committees. The executive board's annual report was a sort of wishy-washy affair, dealing to no small extent with what had already been reported in the president's annual report the day previous.

As to the appointment of committees, well, that's great! It is no wonder that some of the delegates believe that the leading committees should be appointed from the floor. Why, the committee on resolutions, laws, etc., etc.—well, the less said about them the better! It is fair to expect at this rate that Democracy will sooner or later go to hell in the American Federation of Labor. However, the time is not far distant when something will drop. I can see plenty of trouble ahead for the Reid faction in the Electrical Workers' dual organization fight. I have it from good authority that one of the officers of the American Federation of Labor has openly stated that the fact that they were Socialists was sufficient to wipe them out. The Reid faction is composed of the progressive wing of the Electrical Workers.

There will also be a lively time here amongst the Boot and Shoe Workers against the United Shoe Workers of America, where practically the same reasons for trouble will be given as in the Electrical Workers' case.

I was informed today that the international organization of the Electrical Workers will ask its organization in Milwaukee to withdraw from the Building Trades council and that an effort will be made to reorganize the Building Trades council in Milwaukee, under the American Federation of Labor. There is no hope, that I can see, of getting the American Federation of Labor to reinstate the Building Trades Council of Milwaukee unless we comply with the request of the American Federation of Labor building department. Personally I say: Let come what may. The words: Milwaukee and Wisconsin are almost enough to drive the Pure and Simple here into a fit. But we are making progress. At least here, in numbers, America's labor movement must ever go onward.

Organized Labor

Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Organized! I'll get an injunction."

and when Old Fogies or men with No-progress Ideas get in its way they will simply be cast aside. I think Sammy can see that kind of handwriting on the wall.

As for some of the other bright lights here, well, they are simply hangers-on. Like leeches, they cling to their subjects.

The report of the secretary showed the federation in good financial standing with a balance of \$167,000 in the treasury.

Edmund T. Melms.

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Nov. 17, 1909, Bro. John Brophy in the chair, Bro. Joseph Sultaire vice-chairman. All officers present except Secretary Reichert.

On motion, roll call of organizations was dispensed with.

New delegates seated from Sheet Metal Workers No. 24, Lithographers No. 7, Wood Carvers, Blacksmiths No. 77, Journeymen Tailors No. 86, Switchmen's Union No. 10, Electrical Workers No. 528.

In the absence of Secretary Reichert, who was on the sick list, Bro. Weber acted as corresponding secretary.

The Building Trades section reported receiving a delegation from the Musicians asking that the Auditorium be put on fair list and that it had decided not to do so, but that the Musicians would be granted permission to play in the building.

Moved that the report be approved except the part regarding the Auditorium. Ruled out of order. Moved to take up the question raised by the Musicians' delegate. Carried, 44 to 29. Moved that the council ask the Building Trades section to put the Auditorium on the fair list. Lost. Building section report filed.

The Label section reported on its meeting. Report filed.

The executive board reported the adjustment of a grievance between the Bartenders and the Waiters and Horsehoers Nov. 11. It held that the action of the Horsehoers was not in accord with trade union principles, but also urged that any organization employing union bartenders and waiters should report irregularities, should such occur, to the secretary of the Bartenders and Waiters' unions and send a copy to the secretary of the Federated Trades council. Approved.

The board recommended that the secretary procure a second liquor license when it becomes necessary. Approved.

The Waiters' Union No. 59 appealed to all union men to call for the green button when being served in saloons and cafes. Delegates asked to report back.

The board reported favorably on a set of resolutions warning workmen against "ambulance chasers" in case of injury, but advised that the section asking that a bill be introduced in the legislature to make ambulance chasing illegal be omitted and sent to the State Federation of Labor. Approved. [The resolutions in full will be printed next week.]

A communication was read from the Provisional Charity Committee requesting the council to elect five delegates to serve on that committee and the board recommended that five be elected. On motion, the recommendation was concurred in. The following brothers were elected as delegates: Griebling, Cole-

RECEIPTS FOR EVENING.

Carpenters, 16.....	\$0.36
Garment Workers, 71.....	2.76
Electrical Workers, 528.....	2.84
Metal Polishers, 10.....	1.35
Carpenters, 522.....	2.13
Carpenters, 188.....	1.34
Building Laborers, 113.....	18.00
John Reichert, Labor Day tickets.....	19.50
Carpenters, 1053.....	1.77
Federal Labor, 8002.....	3.00
Plasterers, 130, rent.....	4.43
Plasterers, 139.....	9.00
Carpenters, 1748.....	1.00
	\$64.55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Executive board, meeting.....	\$4.75
F. J. Weber, typewriting.....	.35
F. J. Weber, scrubbing.....	5.00
F. J. Weber, salary.....	50.00
Co-operative Printery, printing.....	14.00
J. Reichert, license.....	10.68
	\$90.78

The council then adjourned.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

Victor

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Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings

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man, Heath, Sultaire and Handley. The board recommended that it hold a special meeting on Sunday (Nov. 21) to hear representatives of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 47, the Lake Seamen and the Truck Teamsters in the matter of the grievance of the Iron Workers. Approved and delegates to report back.

The board presented a notice from the Freie Gemeinde society that the rent of the hall would be increased to \$8, and moved to pay the increase. Moved to not concur. Amended to refer to the business agent. Carried.

The executive board report was concurred in as a whole.

A question was raised as to the arrears of the Cement Workers. It was reported that the Cement Workers stood suspended under the rules, but that the matter was being adjusted.

On motion, Bro. George W. Disney, from the headquarters of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, Boston, Mass., was granted the floor, and he made a statement regarding the differences at the May-er shoe factory.

A complaint was made by the Glass Bottle Blowers against the Hack Drivers over trouble in getting union drivers for funerals. Moved that the executive board investigate the matter and that the secretary notify the Hack Drivers and Glass Bottle Blowers to appear before the special meeting of the board next Sunday morning. Carried.

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	\$90.78

The council then adjourned.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

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EXECUTIVE BOARD
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PAUL LUETTEN, 1111 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM KAUFMAN, 708 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.
HARRY SKIDMORE, 229 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.
H. D. BONNAMY, 1118 Madison St., Eau Claire, Wis.

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The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Union Label" here before appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

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Announcement

We announce to the public that the firm of Guenzel Brothers has been dissolved by mutual consent.

However, Fred J. Guenzel, together with Otto P. Nickel, who for some time past has been associated with the old firm, will continue said business at the same location, corner Third Street and Garfield Avenue.

The new firm, Guenzel & Nickel, will sell exclusively the standard makes of hats and men's furnishings and have discontinued the clothing business.

We solicit the patronage of all our friends and will assure the most courteous treatment.

We Show a Good Line of
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FRED J. GUENZEL
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Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

The Eleventh Ward Branch held a very successful schafskopf tournament Sunday afternoon, at Unke's hall. Many valuable prizes were given to the winners, both cash and merchandise.

The Nineteenth Ward Branch has made all final arrangements for their prize schafskopf tournament, to be held tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, Nov. 21, at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue. Many valuable prizes will be awarded to the winners.

Sunday, Nov. 21, at 10 a. m., the Hungarian Branch will hold a mass meeting at the Viaduct hotel, 79 Sixth Street, with Comrade Paul Petras, of Chicago, and Comrade Armin Loevy, of Milwaukee, to deliver the lectures. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Thanksgiving evening, Thursday evening, Nov. 25, the Eleventh Ward Branch will hold its first series of prize schafskopf parties, followed by a sociable, at L. Meier's hall, corner Muskego Avenue and Mitchell Street. Admission price will be 15 cents, and all prizes will consist of poultry.

The Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Societies Nos. 156 and 185, report that a large number of tickets have been sold so far for their twenty-fifth anniversary, which is to be held at the West Side Turn hall, Fourth Street, Saturday evening, Nov. 20.

The Fourteenth Ward Branch is making its final arrangements for their prize schafskopf tournament and sociable, to be held at Schulz's hall, corner Eleventh Avenue and Rogers Street, Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 21.

The Twenty-first Ward Branch has made all arrangements for its sixth annual ball at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Twelfth Street and North Avenue, for Saturday evening, Dec. 4.

SINGING SOCIETIES—Two large entertainments are listed for Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 5, one at the South Side Turn hall, under the auspices of the South Side Singing Society, Aurora, and one at the Bohemian hall, under the auspices of the Singing Society, Vorwaerts. Both committees promise a very good afternoon program.

The South Side Socialist Women's Branch holds its monthly prize schafskopf tournament.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, County Court, In Public, Do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of Augustus Stahl, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Augustus Stahl, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to George Stahl by said Court, it is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1910, be and the same is hereby made as the time within which all creditors of the said Augustus Stahl, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims for Successor's funeral expenses, for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at its Court Rooms to the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1910, and all such creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that all other claims and demands of all persons against the said Augustus Stahl, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of September, 1910, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted, as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1909.
By the Court: PAUL D. CARPENTER,
County Judge.

Wisconsin State Organization

Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

OSHKOSH: Comrade Emmrich writes applying for 500 pieces of literature per month saying that the comrades of the German organization will see to the distribution of at least this much of literature. The Arbeiter Buildings Verein continues its series of lectures every month. Comrade Minkley spoke last month and will deliver another lecture on Nov. 27.

SUPERIOR TO BAT: At the last meeting of the local the question of the distribution of literature was taken up and the comrades ordered 2,000 leaflets per month. This brings the total up to 19,000. We need only another thousand now to start the campaign. These will surely be forthcoming.

REINFORCEMENTS: Comrade Lange has moved to Roberts, Wis., from Canada. He has been an active worker in the party up there and writes to headquarters offering his assistance in getting the work of organization started in the western part of the state. Generally comrades are leaving Wisconsin and going to other states. So we are glad to have some one come to us occasionally. We hope Comrade Lange will be successful in working up the organization in St. Croix and adjoining counties.

RACINE: Branch 1 will hold its next meeting on Nov. 22. At that time the comrades will discuss the questions: "Why I Am a Socialist"; "Should the Socialist Party Stand for Prohibition?" and "What Benefit Is the Tariff to Workingmen?" Comrade Thompson has been invited to be present and will attend the meeting.

ANOTHER STAR: Comrade Goebel succeeded in forming a local at Coloma during his recent visit there. The organization starts out with six members, which Comrade Goebel says he believes will quickly grow to twenty-five.

KENOSHA: German Branch of the Kenosha Local has ordered 500 leaflets per month for the literature distribution.

LIVE WIRE LOCALS: I call the locals that do something—that are holding some meetings or distributing literature or doing something or other for the advancement of the cause, really live wires. The following locals are the ones that have swung in line for the literature campaign: Green Bay, 5,000 per month; Fond du Lac, 2,500; Sturgeon Bay, 1,000; Waupaca, 500; Waukesha, 1,000; Rhinelander, 1,000; Sheboygan Falls No. 1, 2,500; Madison, 1,000; Wausau, 1,000; Washburn, 1,000; Oshkosh, 500; Kenosha, German Branch, 500; Superior, 2,000.

MEETINGS: Comrade Goebel's meetings at Racine, Newburg and Coloma, have shown fine results. At the latter place a local has been organized. A belated train interfered somewhat with the meeting at Marinette, and the storm prevented the meeting at Athelstone. At Wausaukee, however, a fairly good meeting was held. The other places of Comrade Goebel's route have not yet been heard from. He spoke in Wausau the 17th of this month; Centuria, the 18th; Milltown, the 19th, and Oshkosh the 20th. From there he goes to Minnesota.

NEW POINTS: During the last week letters have been received from comrades in two new places that have not been heard from before.

One is at Peet P. O., in Burnett county. Comrade Carlson says that there are a great many Socialists in that neck of the woods, and thinks that next spring, when the men come back from the work of lumbering, a good and effective meeting could be held. The other place heard from is at Lois, in Wau-paca county, where Comrade James Nelson writes that he has been

SUMMONS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, CITY OF MILWAUKEE—ss. In Justice Court.

Ye are hereby notified that a summons and garnishee has been issued against you and your property, garnished to satisfy the demand of Wm. Segel, amounting to \$45.00. Now unless you shall appear before C. P. Dietz, a justice of the peace in and for Milwaukee county, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 29th day of November A. D. 1909 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon judgment will be rendered against you and the money and property garnished applied to pay the debt.

Dated this 2nd day of November, A. D. 1909
Wm. Segel, Plaintiff

South Side Turn Hall

473 National Ave.
FOR RENT FOR
Weddings, Parties, Balls
and Theatricals.

WM. F. SCHMIDT
Manager and Proprietor of
TURN HALL SALOON



Miller's Cafe

Buech & Baemle

N. W. Cor. East Water and Mason
The Well-Known Family Resort

Light Lunch and Meals Served
at all hours

The Venasek Trio has been engaged for our
Concerts, given daily from 8 to 12 p.m.



reading the Socialist papers for a few months and would like to have a good, capable speaker to explain the matter to their people. So the light is slowly breaking into new places.



Garland Stoves My Leading Line

Ranges and Heaters

A Fine Large Stock and Many Styles
from Which to Make a Selection

Mechanics' Tools, Weighing
Machines, Guns and Ammunition
A GENERAL LINE OF HARDWARE

1117 Vilet St.
PHONE GRAND 613

Louis Weiss

WANTED

\$2,500 AT ONCE

We want and must sell 500 shares of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company IMMEDIATELY. This is to be used to help pay indebtedness incurred last summer, caused by several very dull months, to help pay our regular deficit, to help pay for a large, new stock of Socialist books and pamphlets which we published, and to help establish our new Polish weekly, Naprzod. Besides the above the Neacy suit will cost the publishing company a great deal of money. To raise this sum we will give

A FINE SET OF BOOKS FREE

In Return for a Little of Your Time

It is the Library of Original Sources. Ten Massive Volumes
VALUED AT MORE THAN \$50.00 PER SET

See Advertisement of this Excellent Work on another Page

Will you give us a little of your time? You can earn a set of books which every Socialist ought to possess. No Socialist library is complete without it. Why not get the set when it can be secured without one cent of cost to you? All we want is to have you help us get a few hundred life subscribers to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. In other words, five hundred new shareholders.

HERE IS THE OFFER!

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., publishers of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, Vorwaerts, Wahrheit and Naprzod, English, German and Polish Socialist weeklies, has had several dull—very dull—summer months. It seems the hot weather was responsible. Our readers and workers laid down during this hot spell and left us "paddle our own canoe." Still the expenses went on. The paper had to be gotten out just the same.

In addition to our regular deficit this slump made it bad for us. But this slump is not the only thing to bother us. Tom Neacy feels hurt and wants \$10,000 damages from THE HERALD. This lawsuit will put us to a lot of additional expense.

Besides, we have just started to publish a new Polish weekly. This also means an additional burden. Still we could not postpone getting out this paper. The Polish Comrades have demanded it for years.

While subscriptions, advertising and job printing have picked up fine, we had to borrow money to help us out. Therefore we need your help. And we want more subscribers. Help us get five hundred new life subscribers. This \$2,500 is needed at once. Take a share or more of the stock of the Publishing Company.

To stimulate the sale we will give one set of the Library of Original Sources to the comrade selling the greatest number of these five hundred shares and another set to the comrade who personally takes the greatest number of shares. Anyone wishing to enter this contest must use our subscription blanks and must follow our instructions, both of which will be furnished upon request. Only paid in advance sales will be counted in this contest

When you consider that the purchasers of a share will receive full value in the form of their subscription to the HERALD in five or ten years, according as they are entitled to the local eight-page or national four-page edition, it will be a very easy matter to sell stock. Besides this, he will become a part owner in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Send for instructions and a list at once—before you do a single other thing. The books will be awarded as soon as the five hundred shares are sold. Progress of the sale will be reported in the HERALD each week. Get busy! Start right now!

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION

To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.,
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

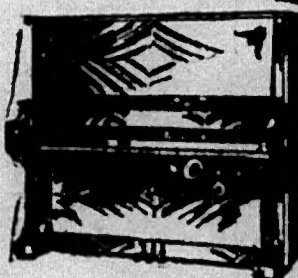
I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$5.00 each, of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash, or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on or before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid-up stockholder is to receive one copy of the Social-Democratic Herald, or Naprzod, each week, or 50c discount on the yearly subscription of our German papers—Wahrheit or Vorwaerts, for life.

No. of Shares..... Name.....
Amount..... Address.....
Publication wanted.....

A chance to get
the SOCIAL-
DEMOCRATIC
HERALD, or
NAPRZOD, or
50 cents discount
on the yearly
subscription of
our German
Papers, for life,
for \$5, and a
share of stock in
the Publishing
Co. besides.

FREE

A \$300 ARION
PIANO for \$165
One Month's Trial Without Cost



SPECIAL — Highest Grade
\$300 ARION PIANO, Next
Week Less
than Whole-
sale Price — \$165
\$1.00 PER WEEK

Just think of this Proposition

Could anything be fairer? We send it to your house, allow you to keep it a month, try it thoroughly, compare it with the prices others ask. If you can not save at least one-third by purchasing this piano, send it back at our expense.

Remember, this standard piano is guaranteed to you for 25 years by our guarantee bond. It is the same grade piano offered by other dealers for \$300, on which they are willing to allow you their questionable selling scheme credit certificates for \$50 to \$75. Why not throw your certificate away and buy this piano at our sale? You will save money.

Steger's
PIANO HOUSE
191 Third Street, near Wells
Open Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock

Entertainments, Schafskopf Tournaments, Etc.

Nov. 20—Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Nos. 156 and 185, twenty-fifth anniversary, grand ball, West Side Turn hall, Fourth Street. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door, 35 cents.

Nov. 21—Nineteenth Ward Branch, S. D. P., prize schafskopf tournament, Sunday afternoon, at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue.

Nov. 25—Thanksgiving eve, Eleventh Ward branch, prize schafskopf and schafskopf. Admission 15 cents, sociable will follow, at Meier's hall, cor. Mitchell St. and Muskego Ave.

Nov. 28—Fourteenth Ward Branch, prize schafskopf tournament and dance, at Schulz's hall, corner Eleventh Avenue and Rogers Street.

Dec. 4—Twenty-first Ward Branch, their sixth annual ball, at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Twelfth Street and North Avenue.

Dec. 5—Vorwaerts Singing society, afternoon entertainment and ball, Bohemian hall, Twelfth Street.

Dec. 5—S. S. Maemmerchor "Auro-ra," entertainment and ball, at the South Side Turn hall. Admission, 10 cents, after 6 o'clock, 25 cents.

Dec. 12—Twenty-second Ward Branch, schafskopf tournament, Waedekin's hall, 2714 North Avenue. Admission, 50 cents, including refreshments.

Dec. 19—Sunday afternoon, schafskopf tournament, Twentieth Ward Branch, Harriman's hall, Teutonia Ave. and Clarke St.

Jan. 15—Twentieth Ward, S. D. P., monster mask carnival, at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Twelfth Street and North Avenue.

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPHID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitations typewritten letters; cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

WANTED—Branches and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schafskopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. First-class credit a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St.

FOR SALE
RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 10c each, or two for 25c. Social-Democratic Print. Co., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for 25c. Social-Democratic Print. Co., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurers, bound, with union label, 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

Shoes Till You Can't Rest

Shoes for Men
Shoes for Women
Shoes for Boys
Shoes for Girls

In fact the most complete stock of shoes in Milwaukee. No paper shoes—that's good.

Everything warranted as represented—that's better. Money back if you think you want it—that's best.

S. & H. Green Trading
Stamps with every Purchase

THE AMERICAN
SHOE STORE
LOUIS RIPLEY
575-577 MITCHELL ST.

Have You Ever Tried the BRUNSWICK LUNCH

302 West Water Street
Home Cooking—Prompt Service
Special Dishes We Make Our Own Pastry



Thanksgiving Needs

If You Want to Roast That Turkey Right, You Must Have the RIGHT ROASTER We Have Them

The "Savory Roaster" from \$1.00 upwards. Others from 30c upwards. Carving Sets—3 piece with stag handles in lined boxes from \$2.00 up. We also carry a neat line of Silver Knives and Forks, Tea, Table and Dessert Spoons, and our prices are right. Call today and investigate.

P. J. Lavies & Co. The Old Hardware Corner
THIRD AND NATIONAL AVENUES
OPEN EVENINGS.

Thanksgiving Thursday, November 25th

Think ahead! Take care of your Thanksgiving clothes needs now. Many a man is saying to himself, "Guess I'll have to get a new suit or overcoat, if I'm going to attend that Thanksgiving dinner." Make your selection now, while you have time to make a good choice and to be correctly fitted.

SUITS AT 10.00, 12.50, 15.00 up to 25.00
Overcoats 8.50, 10.00, 12.50 up to 25.00

Then, to trim up your outfit, we've the correct HATS and the choicest creations of TOGGERY of all sorts? May we have the pleasure of showing you?

Reineck Bros. 12th and Lloyd Sts.
Clothes of Quality at prices that please

The Jail Scandal!

Sheriff Franke has a good-sized scandal on his hands and as much has been suppressed in the daily papers as possible.

When Franke was elected he chose his deputies from among the men who had pluggled for him during the campaign. While some of these were not bad fellows as the world goes, others were decidedly off-color.

The result has been, it is said, that the service given by the sheriff's force has been far from good and that many legal firms of the city have withdrawn their patronage and serve their own papers to avoid bad delays that they had to suffer from the service of the sheriff's office. This has cut down the revenues of the jail very materially, while there has been no decrease in the expense to the county, nor less cost for automobile repairs or automobile rentals.

The man concerned in the present scandal is Under-sheriff William Duke. His conduct has been so flagrant that Sheriff Franke only retains him in office, it is said for fear of the scandal to the Democratic party. In point of fact, Duke is a Republican, so that it is a toss-up which party would suffer most.

Some weeks ago a street light tender at West Allis named George Brump was arrested on a statutory charge and brought to the jail. He had in his pocket the sum of his savings in the form of a certificate of deposit on the Germania bank for \$1,250. This was taken from him at the jail, as is customary, for safe keeping during his incarceration. Duke, it is alleged, received the money.

CRYSTAL.

The Crystal has for its headliner for Thanksgiving week one of the greatest comedy acts in vaudeville in Sherman DeForest and Company, in the Jay Circus. This is produced with special scenery and ten people. Besides, there will be Robert Hodge and Company, Carson Brothers, Riley and Ahern, and others. Two matinees Thanksgiving day, at 3:30 and 4:00.

MAJESTIC.

Another great bill of high-class vaudeville is offered at the Majestic theater for the week starting Monday afternoon, when Mr. Hymack, known as "the chameleon comedian," will headline the offerings with one of the most unique acts in vaudeville. Bert Leslie and his company of merrymakers, in "Hogan in Society," will be another big feature of the bill.

NEW STAR.

"Casey Among the Stars" and "Dr. Dunn Outdone, or the Fountain of Fun," two cleverly written burlesques which abound in wholesome comedy, bright dialogue, all the latest song hits, combined with a good company, mostly girls, are prime factors in the success of Pat White and his Gaiety Girls Company, at the New Star.

GAYETY.

"Vacation Days" and "The \$10,000 Prize," two new comedies featuring a large and handsome cast of clever entertainers, will be the offering of "The Columbia Burlesquers," at the Gayety theater this week. Both of these comedies were written expressly for the Columbia Burlesquers. All of the latest song hits are introduced.

EMPIRE.

The Dixon Brothers, European eccentrics, head next week's bill at the Empire. Other acts are: The Blossoms, juvenile singers and dancers; Grace Cummings and company, novelty sketch. There will be the usual Thanksgiving day matinees.

COLUMBIA.

Karl Emmy's Pets, one of the most unique and best trained animal acts in vaudeville, head next week's bill at the Columbia. Other acts are: Al Lawrence, the man of many faces; Lillian LeRoy and company.

tained Atty. John Donovan for Brump, and when his case came to trial, Donovan charged him \$200 for getting the charge changed to assault with evil intent, to which Brump was led to plead guilty. Brump went to the house of correction for two years. The \$200 for Donovan was drawn from the \$1,250 which was in Duke's keeping.

Prior to going to the house of correction Brump became friendly with a prisoner named Flynn and agreed to go on his bail. Accordingly Duke is said to have sent him, Brump, down to the clerk of courts, Woller, in the custody of two deputies, but after Flynn was released Woller became suspicious of the whole proceeding and had Flynn rearrested and returned the bail money. When Brump handed this money, \$300, back to Duke, it is said Duke gave him a receipt for it, specifying on its face the details connected with the incident. This receipt is said to have made the most trouble for Duke later on.

After Brump was taken to the house of correction he made unavailing efforts to get back his savings from Duke. Lawyer Sheridan was hired at \$100 to secure it, but Duke is alleged to have said he had invested it (with Brump's consent, which he secured by visiting him at the house of correction), and later that he had let his sister have it. Sheridan finally got \$400, it is said. Later Atty. Lorenz was called in.

A careful investigation was made by Supervisor Sheehan, and Mr. Brump's statement of the facts comes to us through him.

Finally there remained some three hundred dollars still due. Duke is said to have had no recollection of the three hundred, it having been kept from him that Brump still had his receipt for the money. At last at a dramatic conference at the jail the receipt was flashed upon his gaze and he weakened and admitted its validity.

As Sheriff Franke was liable for the money it was felt that a settlement was not off, even should Duke be unable to make up the sum. At all events the money, \$315 (including the interest that had been drawn from the bank by someone) was paid over.

Duke remains in office, and there

The busiest Jewelry Store in town is Tegtmeier's—Quality Jewelry sold at consistently low prices make it so.

Thanksgiving Specials

That Appeal to Thrifty, Economic Buyers

A few special mentions that forcibly interpret the Tegtmeier way—prices that indicate the great savings obtainable here

Carving Sets

Three piece stag handle carving sets, very special, this week for

Landers, Frary and Clark's make—a beautiful collection to choose from—Stag, Ebony and Silver handles—positively sold at prices lower than procurable at department stores. We invite inspection and comparison.

Three Piece Sets, 2.50 to 10.00—neatly put up in silk lined boxes.

Three piece stag handle carving sets, very special, this week for

2.50

Beautiful Celery Trays—3.50 values, 1.75
Sugar and Cream Sets—4.00 values, 2.25
Comports—Hobb Star Cuts—3.50 values, 1.75
Rich Bowls Hobb Star Cuts—4.00 values, 2.50
Nappies, 6 inch sizes—1.75 values, 1.00

Cut Glass

Very Special



Brilliant Cut Glass in the rich new cuttings, as Hobb Star, Buzz Saw, Fan and others—one of the beautiful effects is shown in the illustration.

SILVER TABLEWARE

Made by the same company that makes Rogers "1847" ware silver plate that wears.

1.25 Tea Spoons.....79c 1.00 Meat Forks.....75c
1.50 Berry Spoons.....1.00 2.50 Table Spoons.....2.00
2.00 Dessert Spoons.....1.50 Spoon and Butter Knife.....69c

Holmes & Edwards' Silver Knives and Forks—with beaded handles—12 dwt, silver plate—200 sets on sale—reg. \$5 val.—put up in lined boxes set of 6 knives and 6 forks.....

3.25

Archie Tegtmeier

392 NATIONAL AVE. Corner Grove St. Open Evenings Closed Sunday

Please Take Notice

To My Party Comrades:

My name having been proposed in connection with various nominations for party positions in the referendum, I take this means of acquainting the comrades who have been kind enough to consider my name that as a member of the Milwaukee School Board I am actually prevented under the law from holding any official office in the party which I helped to found. This is the law; whether it is constitutional or not is another matter. You will see, therefore, that in declining the nominations I am not refusing to serve of my own will, but because I am not free to accept. It was for this reason that I resigned last spring as national committeeman from Wisconsin in the national party, and not that I did not appreciate the honor. Frederic Heath. Milwaukee, Nov. 18, 1909.

Free School Lectures

Lectures, to which admission is free, are to be given in the public schools in the evening for adults as follows:

"Moral Problems of the Workers," a course of six lectures by Prof. Hugo P. J. Selinger, University of Chicago, to be given on consecutive Tuesdays. To be given in North Division High school, Center and Twelfth streets. Both schools reached by Twelfth street cars.

Nov. 23—"Morals and Machinery."
Nov. 30—"Morals and Competition."
Dec. 7—"Morals and Unions."
Dec. 14—"Morals and Peace."

"Archaeological Research," a course of six lectures by Prof. W. Notz, Jr., Watertown University, to be given on consecutive Saturdays in the Eleventh District school No. 1, Tenth and Forest Home avenues. Take Forest Home avenue cars.

Nov. 20—"Research in Egypt."
Nov. 27—"Discoveries and Researches in Arabia."
Dec. 4—"Nineveh and Babylon."
Dec. 11—"The Re-Discovery of Nineveh."
Dec. 18—"Pompeii."

"South America," Lectures by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, Wisconsin University, to be given in the West Division High school, Twenty-third and Prairie streets. Friday, Dec. 10—"Politics and

Social Life in South America." Friday, Dec. 17—"Commerce and Industry in South America."

"Forestry," Lectures by Edward M. Griffith, Wisconsin University, to be given in East Division High school, Cass and Knapp streets.

Tuesday, Dec. 7—"Practical Forestry in Wisconsin." Illustrated.

Tuesday, Dec. 14—"Conservation of Our Natural Resources."

"The Inland Seas," Lectures on the Great Lakes by R. G. Plumb, Manitowoc, to be given in the Tenth District school No. 1, Twelfth and Lloyd streets.

Monday, Nov. 22—"Story of the Great Lakes."

Monday, Nov. 29—"Economic Features of the Great Lakes."

Get your stove repairs at Speich Stove Repair Co., 130 West Water street.

Just the finest of everything that goes to make up a splendid Thanksgiving Dinner

Figs, Dates, Oranges, Bananas, Cranberries, Celery.

SPECIAL PRICES.
New Seedless Raisins, lb. . . . 5c
Very Fine New Japan Rice, lb. . . 5c
Fancy New Shredded Coconut, lb. . . . 15c
Very Fancy Sifted Peas, 2 cans 25c
And the Usual Coffee Bargains.

The Big Grocery

PRITZLAFF & WINK
582-584 MITCHELL STREET

GRAND OPENING..... OF MY NEW SALOON

Saturday and Sunday, December 4th and 5th.
Good Music Fine Lunch
Everybody welcome
CARL YOST
3201 Center St.
Take Center st. or Fond du Lac ave. car.

Beautiful

That is what every one says about our Fall and

Winter Styles

at 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4 and 5.00 FOR MEN

AND OUR SPECIALS at 2.00, 2.50 3.00 and 3.50 FOR WOMEN

The Home of Ideal Shoes

Ideal Shoe Store 443-445 11th Ave.

AT THE THEATERS

DAVIDSON.

"Samson," the play in which James K. Hackett will be seen at the Davidson theater all of next week, commencing on Sunday night, is on the same strength as that of "The Thief," by the same author, Mr. Henri Bernstein. The wife of Brachard, the hero, is of the vine clinging type. Her idea

of romance is a garden bathed in moonlight, with nightingales piping in the trees and a young lover breathing hot verses into her receptive ear.

BIJOU.

Theatergoers in search for up-to-date sensations, novelties, thrills and surprises, will find plenty to entertain them in the latest A. H. Woods melodrama of life on the frontier, entitled "On Trial for His Life," which is underlined as the attraction at the Bijou, beginning tomorrow afternoon. The usual prices will prevail. There will be a special matinee on Thanksgiving Day.

ALHAMBRA.

In "These Are My People," the New Edwin Milton Royle drama, which Liebler & Company will present at the Alhambra theater Sunday night, there is said to be a stirring climax to every one of the four acts. The story concerns the later adventures of little Hal, the half-breed boy of "The Squaw Man"—to which this play is a sequel.

Prescriptions

Purity and accuracy in prescriptions is our motto. We are just as skilled in compounding prescriptions as the best doctors are skilled in writing them. Ask your doctor.

Wenzel & Mueller
Howell Ave. and Clarence

Overcoats

8.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15 18, 20, 22.50

Fur, Leather, Corduroy, Fancy Worsted and Cassimere **CAPS** 50c Up

Wool and fleece lined Underwear, Flannel Over-Shirts, Wool, Leather and Canvas Gloves.

Try our goods and get satisfaction.

Brueff
CLOTHING CO.
Cor. 18th and Fond du Lac Av.

For the Preparation and Enjoyment of your Thanksgiving Feast....



Enameled Steel Roasters, Self-Basting Sanitary. They cook meat game and poultry economically and without wasting any of the natural juice; they save twenty per cent of any roast and make the toughest meat tender and nutritious.

PRICES: 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25
Common Roasters: 25c to 1.00



Food Chopper

Four Sizes
95c — 1.10 — 1.25 — 1.75

COMMUNITY SILVER

The Young Housewife

who wants to set a nice table without extravagance, finds her want supplied in Community Silver. It looks like Sterling, gives extraordinary wear and is within her means.

Table Cutlery and Silverware. A large assortment of styles and patterns.
Set of 6 knives and Forks at 75c.
60c, 1.00 and upwards.

Reinhold Bros.
"Everything in Hardware"
Lisbon Ave. and 23d St.

Does This Look Like CHRISTMAS



75c to \$1.50

This is only one of the many Christmas offerings we have for you. Be practical. In a time when living expenses are high give a practical present. Give it in a "Christmas" package and you'll see how a delighted "Just what I wanted" comes. Every boy wants a pair of high-cut or rubber boots. A pair of warm house shoes for mother, or bed shoes for the invalid, patent leather dress shoes for the wife, dancing slippers for sister or daughter, slippers and house shoes for men and little men, and above all things,

Shop Early

There's always "something doing" here, come before the crowd gets too large for comfort. Early shopping means better service, better selection and better satisfaction.

The finest merchandise the market affords at prices that insure the best values money can command.

Th--s Good Service at

Luedke's

413-415

National Avenue

THE OPENER

Lachenmaier & Co.

We make a specialty of UNION-MADE Suits and Overcoats. We see to it that the man who measures his wealth by his daily toil, gets every dollar of value that can be put into it.

UNION MADE
Suits
\$12.50 to \$25.00

UNION MADE
Overcoats
\$10.00 to \$25.00

Shoe Bargains---\$2.50 Values \$1.95

UNION MADE UNION MADE

REMEMBER You Have'nt Been in A Union Store If You Have'nt Been At Lachenmaier's

Arthur M. Lewis

Will Lecture on the

Materialistic Conception of History

Freie Gemeinde Hall, 260 Fourth St.

Tuesday, Nov. 23, at 8 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE

ALL ARE INVITED

DAVIDSON

SHERMAN BROWN, Manager

Commencing Sunday—One week
Matinee Thursday and Saturday

Charles Frohman presents

James K. Hackett

IN
Henri Bernstein's Great
Modern Drama,

Samson

By the Author of
"The Thief" and "Israel"

Monday Night
Annual Theater Party of the
Milwaukee Press Club

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50

Town Topics by the Town Crier

The way the ashes are removed
by the city these days is something
fierce.

Just wait till Milwaukee gets its
civic center! Will there be a monument
to Mr. Zillner there!

A valuable article on the scarlet
fever epidemic, by Dr. George
Jurs, is unfortunately crowded out
this week owing to the great pressure
of advertising.

Of all things! Here is mondy
Bob trying to get out of his grave
again! And it is eminently characteristic
of Mr. Schilling that the
advertising matter for his public
meeting does not bear the label.

Apparently a certain morning
newspaper has not yet learned that
the Social-Democrats have been
having sweeping victory after
sweeping victory in Germany. And
while Victor L. Berger was there,
too.

That epidemic of scarlet fever in
certain South Side private schools
may be due to overcrowding. Even
in the public schools there are some
classes that are too large, although
where possible these will now be
reduced.

The threatened Neacy injunction
to block the new water works pump

has been called off by Neacy, the
papers say. For goodness sake, is
there no way that Milwaukee can
shake off that meddling old nuisance!

And now it is denied that Dave
Rose got a fat graft out of Twin
Buttes. Whether he made as much
money out of it as he did out of
the people who went into his
onyx and international investment
schemes, remains to be seen.

Word received from Comrade
Victor L. Berger states that a most
interesting session of the International
Bureau was held at Brussels
and that he is now facing home-
ward again. He is looked for in
Milwaukee about the end of the
month.

It sounds like locking the barn
after the horse is stolen. Mr. Jansen,
to now announce that you will
use the police department to break
up the gangs of hoodlums up the
river. Why are such gangs allowed
to develop, not only near Racine
street bridge, but in other dark
parts of the city?

Editor Bruins of the *Manitowoc
Daily Tribune* (Social-Democratic)
was set upon in the Manitowoc
council chamber this week by Ald.
Hempton of that city and had a
lively set-to with the bruiser before
the police intervened. That is one
way of answering Socialist criticism
that is not likely to make a hit
with the public.

Crime breeds in darkness. Milwaukee's
dark places are crime
breeders. The cost of electric
lights has kept the city from installing
as many as should be installed.
And when the city plans to escape
the grasp of monopoly and to establish
its own lighting system there's a Tom Neacy
ready to block its path with a devilish
injunction.

Two fires at the county almshouse
within a few weeks seems to
have not enhanced Supt. Bark's
standing with the trustees. After
the fire that gutted the almshouse
barn the Milwaukee papers told of
the heroic rescue of thirty-five head
of cattle by the superintendent. Now
it turns out that it was an employee
at the county hospital, named
Max Strauss, who rescued the animals,
and that he is laid up with a
lacerated arm in consequence. Just
as he had gotten the animals out
Supt. Bark ordered him away from
the building, saying he had no per-

Milwaukee's Top Values in Men's Suits at \$15 Are a Big November Feature at these Stores



OUR THANKSGIVING OFFERINGS this year
are made notable by a display of men's finely tailored
suits, in all the new chevrons, worsteds and serges, two
and three button sack styles, with plain and fancy tailoring
effects. These suits more than meet the call for a
dependable and stylish garment at an
easy price. We want you to pass
judgment on them; we're anxious to
have you see them.

\$15

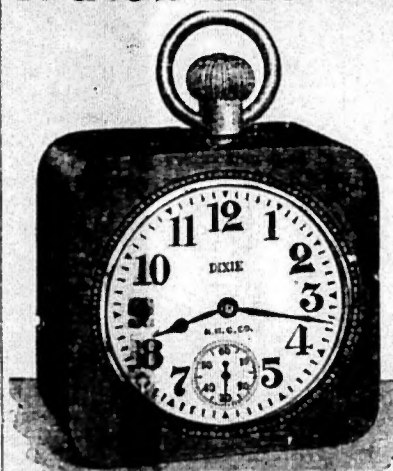
Men's Overcoats

There is no room for argument when the
overcoat question is up for discussion.
These stores help you out with Milwaukee's
best assortments and Milwaukee's lowest
prices. The evidence is here in the best
display of overcoats ever brought together
in this city.

**\$12, \$15, \$18, \$20
and \$25**



The "Dixie" Combination Watch and Clock FREE



with every
**\$15 purchase this
month**

This handy little timepiece
is just what you've wanted
for the home, the office, or
when on the road. It's put
up in a heavy brass outer
case; you can hang it up
or set it down; the "Dixie"
is always busy.

**It's Free this
month with
every
\$15 purchase**

Stumpf & Langhoff Co.

Grove St. and National Av. FIVE STORES Mitchell St. and 7th Av.
Third and Lloyd Sts. 11th and Winnebago Sts. 386-388 East Water St.

Let Us Have a City Hospital

Milwaukee needs a municipally-
owned city hospital, as we have
before remarked. It is a shame that
it has not had one long ago. The
private hospitals charge high prices
and are, therefore, prohibitive to a
large part of the working class, or
if they do make use of them they
bankrupt themselves thereby. Milwaukee
is not made up of rich people.
The rich people are in the
great minority. Milwaukee's working
people make Milwaukee rich but
are themselves poor. And they have
more than their share of sickness,
which makes them still poorer even
when they do not have to go to the
plucking hospitals. Some idea of

mission to be there. Strauss made
a sharp reply and told Bark that he
didn't need permission to save property.
The loss was nearer \$3,000
than \$2,000, as stated in the papers.
A large quantity of hay was burned.

"The Mission of the Working Class"

This topic will be discussed by
Harvey Dee Brown at Ethical hall,
558 Jefferson street, next Sunday
evening. This lecture will deal with
the forces which are to bring in
the "Co-operative Commonwealth,"
the subject last week. It will also
consider some recent movements in
the world of labor.

Fifty copies of "Fellowship
Songs" have been presented to the
Fellowship and will be used for the
first time next Sunday evening.
Pack the hall and help sing the
vision of the comrade world.

"Socialism Made Plain" by Allan L. Benson,
is still the standard Socialist primer. You
can use it in daily things in agitation. It
has already run through four editions. This
edition is 15 cents a copy.

Dr. Jaeger's Health Shoe

This is a cushion insole shoe,
equal to, if not better than a
good many on the market today.

LADIES' \$4.00 MEN'S \$5.00

TRY OURS

Lamers Bros.
SHOES
334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Lewis Again

A spell-bound audience listened to
the lecture of Arthur M. Lewis, of
Chicago, last Tuesday evening.
Every seat in Freie Gemeinde hall,
Fourth street, was filled, up to the
top of the gallery, and one could
almost have heard a pin drop as
Comrade Lewis explained "Darwinism
and Its Relation to Socialism."

Lewis has the true art of a teacher—the putting a
BIG TRUTH
in the plainest light, stripping it of
unnecessary details; and bringing it
home forcibly, with a power that
will make not only comprehended,
but remembered.

Especially clear and simple was
Lewis' explanation of the struggle
for existence, its necessity for
giraffes and codfish, and the stupidity
of human beings in allowing it
to work out against them in its
cruelest and lowest form.

At the close of the lecture, the
audience enthusiastically demanded
another. Accordingly it was arranged
that Comrade Lewis should
lecture again at the Freie Gemeinde
hall.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23.
The subject will be "The Materialistic
Conception of History." If this lecture
is a success, it will be followed by a series of four, to
be delivered by Comrade Lewis
every Tuesday evening.

Our first lecture results in a
small financial deficit. We hope
that in the future the lectures will
cover expenses.

Let every comrade endeavor to

New Star

Commencing Sun. Mat., Nov. 21

Milwaukee's Favorite Comedian
**Pat White and His
Gaiety Girls**

The Liveliest, Tuneshest, Funniest Show
of the Season

43—PEOPLE—43

bring at least one of his friends and
neighbors with him.

NEXT TUESDAY,
to enjoy this rare treat.

Buech and Baemle

Comrades Buech & Baemle are
making an enviable reputation with
the Miller Cafe, at Mason and East
Water streets, a block south from
the City Hall. Their patronage is
growing and the service is of the
best, and is kept strictly up to mark
and constantly improved.

Let us take care of your printing
troubles; that's our particular business.

Gayety

LEADING BURLESQUE
THEATRE

Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

Columbia Burlesquers

Presenting

"Vacation Days" and

"\$10,000 Purse"

With a program of Radiantly Garbed
Girls. Don't fail to see
"THE DEVIL ON ART"

ness. Give us an idea of what you
want and we'll do the rest. You'll
be pleased. Address The Co-operative
Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Buy union label goods. Patronize
union clerks. Ask for clerks' union
store card.

CRYSTAL

Sherman DeForest & Co. in

THE JAY CIRCUS

EMPIRE THEATRE

Mitchell and 6th Avenue

A GREAT SHOW HEADED BY

DIXON BROS.

5 | Other Acts | 5

COLUMBIA THEATRE

Eleventh and Walnut Streets

KARL EMMY'S

PETS

5 | Other Acts | 5

Ethical Hall Lectures

Second Series

By Harvey Dee Brown

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 8 P. M.

558 JEFFERSON STREET

Subject: *The Mission of the Working Class*

Fine Musical Program

This Invites You



The Safety of your Savings is
assured beyond a doubt by
depositing them in this Bank

**The First National Bank
OF MILWAUKEE**

S. & H.
Green
Stamps
given Free
with all
purchases

STORE OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS

LEVY & KAHN @

409-411 NATIONAL AVENUE
BETWEEN GROVE ST. & FIRST AVENUE

Store Open

Thursday

Nov. 25

Thanksgiving

Day

until 12 o'clock

Noon

Women's and Misses' Coats

\$7.75 \$9.98 \$13.75 \$16.50

Our coat section will be crowded with a throng of delighted women eagerly
clamoring for these exceptional bargains.

Women's and Misses' Full Length COATS—black, colors and mixtures. Plaited
and tailored styles, values to \$10.75. **\$7.75**

Women's and Misses' LONG Coats—
Black, colors and mixtures—Plain
tailored and plaited effects—also the
new button high at the neck models
—values to \$13.75— **\$9.98**

Full Length COATS in all the popular
materials, in black and colors—
military effects, plaited styles and
tailored models, satin lined—values
to \$18.00—special **\$13.75**

New Winter Coats—Full length, fitted models in tailored and plaited
effects, kersey, broadcloth, rough weave
and mixture materials, satin lined, values to \$20.00—
special **\$16.50**

Children's and Girls' Coats

Special Bargains for Monday

Child's Novelty Plush Coats

Navy blue, red, rose and green,
mercerized lined, double breast-
ed, brass buttons—\$3.50 **\$2.90**

Girls' Coats 6 to 14 years—made of heavy weight storm chevrons, navy blue, red, reseda and
brown, double breast, high storm collar, and patch pockets, trimmed with
braids and brass buttons, \$4.00 values, special **\$3.29**

Child's Coats

Sizes 2 to 6—all wool flannel, in
red, brown and navy, neatly
trimmed with black silk braids
in military effect, mercerized
lined, \$3.25 values—**\$1.99**

Child's Bear Cloth Coats

Sizes 2 to 5—white and colors
—double breasted effects, mercerized
lined—\$2.00 values—special **\$1.69**